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INTERNATIONAL

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**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST**—PARIS: Sunny, 15-17 (59-63). Tomorrow: variable. Sunday: 17-19 (63-66). **NEW YORK**: Sunny, 15-17 (59-63). Tomorrow: variable. Sunday: 17-19 (63-66). **LOS ANGELES**: Sunny, 15-17 (59-63). Tomorrow: variable. Sunday: 17-19 (63-66). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMES PAGE 2**

Algeria	20-25	Spain	15-20
Argentina	15-20	Sweden	10-15
Australia	20-25	Switzerland	10-15
Bahamas	25-30	Taiwan	20-25
Bangladesh	25-30	Tanzania	20-25
Belgium	15-20	Togo	25-30
Bolivia	15-20	Turkey	15-20
Brazil	20-25	Uganda	20-25
Bulgaria	15-20	Ukraine	10-15
Canada	10-15	U.S.A.	15-20
Chad	25-30	Venezuela	20-25
China	15-20	Yugoslavia	15-20
Colombia	20-25		
Congo	25-30		
Costa Rica	20-25		
Cuba	25-30		
Czechoslovakia	15-20		
Denmark	10-15		
Dominican Republic	20-25		
Egypt	25-30		
El Salvador	20-25		
Finland	10-15		
France	15-20		
Germany	15-20		
Ghana	25-30		
Greece	20-25		
Guatemala	20-25		
Haiti	25-30		
Honduras	20-25		
India	25-30		
Indonesia	25-30		
Iran	25-30		
Italy	15-20		
Jamaica	20-25		
Japan	15-20		
Jordan	20-25		
Korea	15-20		
Laos	20-25		
Lebanon	20-25		
Liberia	25-30		
Lithuania	10-15		
Luxembourg	15-20		
Mali	25-30		
Mexico	20-25		
Morocco	20-25		
Nicaragua	20-25		
Netherlands	15-20		
Nigeria	25-30		
North Vietnam	20-25		
Poland	10-15		
Portugal	15-20		
Romania	10-15		
Russia	10-15		
Senegal	25-30		
Sierra Leone	25-30		
Singapore	25-30		
Slovakia	10-15		
Slovenia	10-15		
Somalia	20-25		
South Africa	20-25		
South Vietnam	20-25		
Spain	15-20		
Sweden	10-15		
Switzerland	10-15		
Taiwan	20-25		
Tanzania	20-25		
Togo	25-30		
Turkey	15-20		
Uganda	20-25		
Ukraine	10-15		
U.S.A.	15-20		
Venezuela	20-25		
Yugoslavia	15-20		



WEST POINT—President Ford is welcomed to the U.S. Military Academy by Lt. Gen. Sidney Berry, the superintendent.

## Ford Plans 'A Major Effort' on Mideast

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WEST POINT, N.Y., June 4 (WP)—President Ford said here today following his seven-day European trip that the Middle East is "the most serious international issue of our time" and that the United States will make "a major effort" to promote a peaceful solution.

The President also said in a speech to the graduating class of the United States Military Academy that America's "major alliances are strong and firm" and that "our allies' confidence in us is not misplaced."

"It was most encouraging at the summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty nations to find a new sense of unity, a new sense of confidence in the United States," Mr. Ford said.

## Big 'Yes' Is Expected British Go to Polls Today on EEC

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 4 (WP)—Lions appear set to endorse by decisive margin their nation's renewed membership in the European Economic Community.

More than 40 million people are able to vote in tomorrow's referendum, but it will be a surprise if two out of three exercise a privilege. This is the first nationwide referendum and many are undecided or puzzled by the unique and unconvincing result will make much difference to them.

Those who do turn out will vote a ballot that asks: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?"

About two in three are expected to vote "yes" in the referendum. The main advantage for the United Kingdom, as the referendum is held, is that it will be a surprise if two out of three exercise a privilege. This is the first nationwide referendum and many are undecided or puzzled by the unique and unconvincing result will make much difference to them.

Those who do turn out will vote a ballot that asks: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?"

Wilson's Last Call  
Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today in a speech to the House of Commons that he was asking voters to give a "clear and decisive yes vote." United Press International reported, "It is best to stay in the EEC, for the world cause Britain is still a nation and we have experience of it."

Wilson said, "Our influence, our significance in world affairs, will be further enhanced by a yes vote tomorrow—a clear and decisive vote for Britain to stay in the European Community," he said.

The strongest argument for the EEC is that it will be a surprise if two out of three exercise a privilege. This is the first nationwide referendum and many are undecided or puzzled by the unique and unconvincing result will make much difference to them.

Those who do turn out will vote a ballot that asks: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?"

There has been heavy pressure for the General Dynamics F-16 and the F-15. Mr. Tindemans said the Cabinet would announce its decision to parliament next Tuesday.

The Mirage and the F-16 have been competing to win a package deal under which four European nations acting together—Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark—would buy 348 new jet fighters for their air forces at a total cost of some \$2 billion. The winner would also gain a major advantage in worldwide sales of \$30 billion or more.

In the Anti Camp  
In their camp, the anti have the right-wing Spectator and Communist daily, right-wing Socialists like Enoch Powell, and the left wing of the party, led by such Cabinet members as Anthony Benn, Peter Shore, Michael Foot and Judith Hart.

The bookmakers are laying 6 to 2 on a yes triumph. The establishment, however, is a foolproof. An even stronger ray urged a yes vote in Norway three years ago and was actively beaten.

The campaign here has been remarkably decorous—although Mr. Wilson was coaxed into silence last night—and conducted on a fairly high plane. The anti-marketiers have exercised considerable restraint and did not attempt to exploit openly the chauvinism that will bring them some votes.

Mr. Powell, in particular, was expected to beat the drums against Roman Catholic Mediterranean immigrants who would bring strange ways to Britain in the free flow of labor. At least in public, this crude appeal, which was used in Norway, was never made.

He spoke to the 849 graduates and guests at an open-air ceremony in Michie Stadium less than 10 hours after he returned to Washington from his first European trip as President.

Instead of giving a detailed report on his trip to Belgium, Spain, Austria and Italy, the President reviewed the highlights of his tour.

Following his speech, the President returned to Washington to brief the Cabinet as well as Democratic and Republican congressional leaders on his trip abroad.

"There were no real disappointments," he told the Cabinet, according to press secretary Ron Nessen, "and many favorable benefits."

The President said that the atmosphere surrounding his talks in Salzburg with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "was excellent." Mr. Nessen reported.

"We made good friends, byonded personal relationships, and affirmed the foreign policy of the United States," the President said.

At West Point, Mr. Ford received an enthusiastic welcome, and his address was interrupted several times by applause. According to custom, when a head of state visits the campus, punishments are revoked and Mr. Ford ordered the "remission of all ordinary punishments immediately," to the applause of the audience.

The President used the occasion of the graduation address to repeat his call to Congress to avoid further cuts of our budget defense budget, "now being debated in the Senate."

One way to impress allies and potential allies of America's unity and commitment to its promises is to maintain "a national defense posture that is second to none," the President said.

"I Will Fight Hard"  
"In real terms, our defense spending has dropped to its lowest level since before the Korean conflict," Mr. Ford said. "It is my firm conviction that we cannot afford further erosion of our defense budget. And I will fight hard to prevent it."

The President criticized those who want "to cut back on defense spending and put those dollars into their own pet domestic projects."

"The hard fact is that we have consistently done this in recent years while our potential adversaries have consistently increased their military budgets," he said.

A Senate supporter and an opponent of the President's defense budget, meantime, disagreed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Warning Issued During Anti-American Protests

By Jacques Leslie

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 4.—The United States threatened to break relations with Laos during recent anti-American demonstrations here, the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, said in an interview yesterday.

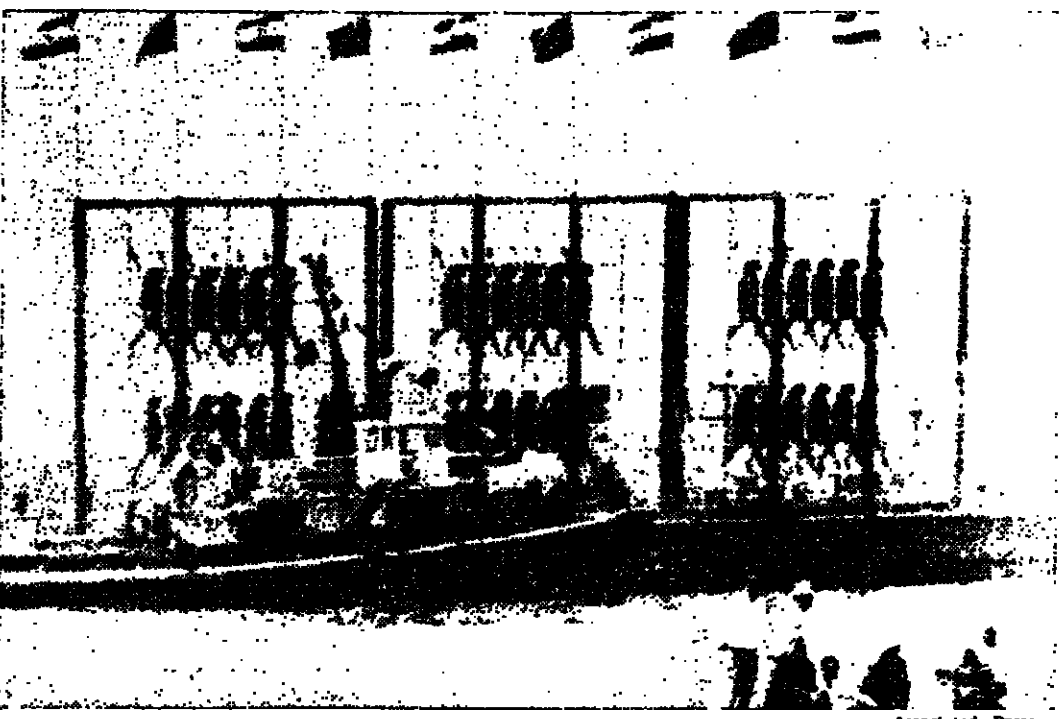
The Premier repeatedly stressed his belief that the Laotian government had not backed the demonstrations and that it still welcomed aid from the United States. The demonstrations, which took place during a three-week period, culminated in an agreement to withdraw the U.S. Agency for International Development from Laos by June 30.

Prince Souvanna made his remarks two hours after U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib ended an overnight diplomatic visit to Vientiane.

Prince Souvanna said U.S. Embassy officials here threatened "two or three times" to break off relations during the demonstrations. He said the threats were made "rather loudly" to the point where he stood up and left. "We don't accept threats."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined comment on the charge.

It is still considered possible that the United States will break diplomatic relations after all AID employees are withdrawn from Laos, but it is far more likely that the United States will simply reduce the size of its mission from the present level of 150 officials to 30 or 40.



AWAITING THE BIG DAY—Decorated with plywood images of pharaonic soldiers, an Egyptian tugboat at Port Said waits for the reopening of the Suez Canal today.

## Israeli Cargo Transit Disputed

By Juan de Onis

PORT SAID, June 4.—Egypt reopened the Suez Canal to world shipping tomorrow while insisting that passage of Israeli cargo through the waterway will depend on Israel's future conduct.

Israel withdrew half of its soldiers and most of its weapons from the Sinai Desert front line today and said it expected Egypt to reciprocate by allowing Israeli cargo to transit the canal. Defense Minister Shimon Peres said the withdrawal operation was completed on schedule one day after it began.

Speaking in the Israeli parliament, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that while Israel welcomed the reopening of the waterway, it expected something in return from Egypt for the withdrawal. "It was not without cost on the part of Israel or an empty gesture," Mr. Allon said.

"We hope that the government of Egypt will know how to appreciate our recent move and will not be tempted to take any measures which would force us, contrary to our intentions, to retreat from this decision."

"I would emphasize that it is our full right to expect [that] with the removal of international navigation in the canal, the full freedom of passage for our cargoes will also materialize," Mr. Allon said.

Agreement Denied  
But Egyptian officials described as nonsense a statement by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin last night that Egypt had given a secret commitment to allow Israeli cargoes through the waterway—in ships of neutral countries—at the time of last year's troop disengagement agreement between the two countries.

"We have not concluded any secret agreements," a senior Egyptian official said.

Asked about this today, Egyptian Information Minister Ahmed Kamal Abul Magd told a news conference that the pullback of Israeli forces in the Sinai was an encouraging sign.

But he added, "It remains to be seen whether this step will be complemented and consolidated by others that would justify permitting cargoes to and from Israel to pass through the canal."

President Anwar Sadat will reopen the canal, closed since the 1967 Middle East war, with the pomp and pageantry that marked its opening 106 years ago.

The ceremonies at Port Said, on the Mediterranean end of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New Casualties  
There were some new casualties in an outbreak of heavy mortar, rocket and machine-gun fire early today in the Chiba neighborhood here. Sporadic sniper fire continued most of the day.

The Minister of Interior, Gen. Saad Nasrallah, was in touch with both Phalangist and Palestinian leaders, who have declared officially that they want to halt the skirmishes and kidnappings of political opponents that have provoked recurrent outbreaks.

A week after being designated Premier, Rashid Karami, a Moslem leader, was still unable to form a cabinet. After meeting with President Suleiman Franjieh, a Christian, Mr. Karami said that orders had been issued to security forces to "act firmly against armed men," but shooting was still going on in various parts of the city.

Much has been made in the leftist press here of a statement by "a senior American diplomatic official," who is said to have been Mr. Kissinger, that the Lebanese situation was developing along the lines of Jordan in 1970 when King Hussein's army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of that country.

Guerrilla leaders argue that the conflict which has been pressed by the Phalangists, Lebanese current provisional coalition government would be replaced by a definitive government. At that point, Prince Souvanna said, "I will consider that my task is finished. Then I will retire."

The Premier seemed to approve of the events of the last month, during which leading rightist officials in the coalition government fled the country and the Pathet Lao took control over virtually every important government body.

"We have made the revolution by the masses without spilling blood," Prince Souvanna said.

Editorial Issued  
VIENTIANE, Laos, June 4 (NYT)—The new municipal administration in Savannakhet issued edicts today ordering price controls on food and other goods, the "registration" of all property of Prince Boum Oum, the most prominent southern rightist leader, who has fled the country.

The new mayor and administration of Laos's second-largest city were installed last weekend after nearly a month of student unrest and the take-over of the town by Pathet Lao troops nearly two weeks ago.

Souvanna Phouma

## Police Bar Nationwide Strike by Spaniards

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 4.—Strong police security today prevented a nationwide general strike against the government as about 100 persons were arrested in Madrid alone.

Police clashed briefly with students at Madrid University where dozens of arrests were reported. Police sources said that 60 more arrests were made of pickets trying to persuade housewives from entering food markets.

But the call for a nationwide boycott of public transportation, schools and businesses failed to develop. A government official said that the strike call, promoted mainly by the Communist party, "hardly had a response."

In the Basque region, where the government partly suspended civil rights and declared a news blackout last month, police arrested between 40 and 50 persons in the Bilbao suburb of Basauri. Basque sources said Barcelona. Basque sources said

The big industrial area around Barcelona, in Catalonia, was reported quiet.

In Madrid's industrial suburb of Getafe, about 4,000 workers of the Siemens, Kelvinator and Casa aircraft factory refused to work. At the Kelvinator plant, 2,000 workers were ordered out by police.

Wildcat strikes were also reported from the Fiat, Standard Electrica (ITT) and Fensa electrical equipment plants.

Government sources said that the strike call was also heeded by an estimated 1,500 construction workers. Labor sources put the number of striking workers in the building industry at several thousand.

The government sources said that the strike affected only 10 per cent of the industry in the Madrid area.

Students Strike  
At Madrid University, several hundred students walked off the campus, boycotting bus service as a protest.

Waving clenched fists and shouting "Liberty" and "Down with Fascism," they dodged riot police and stopped rush-hour traffic at several points.

Police armed with nightsticks searched cafes, demanded identity cards and arrested dozens of students.

The strike, the second called this year, was to demand more political freedom, free trade unions and amnesty for political prisoners.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Costa Gomes, in Paris, Asserts Lisbon Is Molding Democracy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 4 (UPI)—Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes arrived here today, praising the Portuguese revolution as "one of the purest in history" and assuring the French that Portugal was on the way to creating a pluralist democracy.

On his first trip to another European country, Gen. Costa Gomes was met at Orly Airport by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and the two men returned to the Elysee Palace for the first of two planned meetings.

In his welcoming speech, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing praised Portugal for its decolonization policies and said France hoped that the revolution would bring Portugal closer to a Europe "now struggling to achieve unity."

Gen. Costa Gomes visited Washington in October soon after replacing Gen. Antonio de Spinoza as president. It is the first trip of a Portuguese President to France since 1917.

"France Set Example"  
In his airport speech, and in a long interview in Le Monde today, Gen. Costa Gomes put the emphasis on Portuguese independence. In terms of European diplomacy, he told Le Monde, "France set the example for us."

At the airport he told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that the choice of France for his first visit was "not an accident," and that he hoped his visit would "throw some light" on developments in his country.

His visit follows by a few days the round of bilateral talks held by Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves during the NATO meeting. Gen. Costa Gomes repeated today that Portugal would "scrupulously" respect the NATO treaty.

In the Le Monde interview, Gen. Costa Gomes denied any "irreconcilable differences" between political parties—particularly the Socialist party—and the Armed Forces Movement (MFA), and said that "happily the MFA is pluralistic."

"Guarantee the Spirit"  
He conceded, however, that political parties are not the only form of political organization, and that the MFA and Revolutionary Council intend to guarantee the spirit of the revolution.

Two of the principal topics the two Presidents will discuss when they meet again tomorrow are Portugal's relations with the European Economic Community and the future of the near one million Portuguese immigrants in France, the second largest minority in the country after Algerians.

Gen. Costa Gomes and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, the foreign minister, intend to bring up Portugal's commercial agreement with the EEC. Both Portugal and the EEC are interested in expanding that agreement to include economic aid and increased trade.

Army Role in Purges  
LISBON, June 4 (UPI)—Portugal's military government acknowledged today that workers' purges of unwanted colleagues and bosses have gotten out of control. It announced it will henceforth determine who is purged.

The purges have been widespread throughout the economy and have been described officially as the "sanitization process" of the 18-month-old revolution.



Souvanna Phouma



## Grain Reserves Low

## World Food Crisis Remains In Spite of Short-Term Gain

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—The world food crisis has not gone away.

Although the incipient famines of last summer and fall were relieved through a variety of short-term measures, and public attention to the topic has faded, some agricultural experts say a number of countries may now be in greater peril of hunger, malnutrition and starvation than they were a year ago.

Although no major crop failures have been reported or forecast this year, the experts are fearful because the world's margin of food reserves has narrowed considerably over the last year. They are also worried that the currently optimistic crop forecasts are fostering complacency that could lead to a slackening of long-range efforts to establish a global food reserve system and to improve agriculture in the poor countries.

## Low Grain Reserve

The world's supply of reserve grain, which was precariously low early last summer, is even smaller now. Much of it was used for famine relief last year and global crop shortages of about 66 million tons last year prevented any significant rebuilding of stocks.

In the year since the early signs of last year's food shortages began to appear, the world's population has grown by about 74 million mouths. World Health Organization officials estimate that about 400 million people in various countries are malnourished.

Thus, a modest spell of bad weather that would have had little effect in past years could now create a sizable food shortage. If, as some climatologists

suspect, the world is experiencing a shift in weather patterns, last year's disastrous weather could be repeated this summer.

So far, however, the early Food and Agriculture Organization forecasts are that this year's global harvest will be 8 per cent above last year's. Since 1974 was a poor year, most of the predicted improvement represents only a return to normal.

According to FAO estimates, most of that increase will come from the United States and the Soviet Union while declines are expected in the crops of Western Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. India's winter wheat crop, now being harvested, is expected to set a record. The failure of this crop last year worsened India's famine.

## Quarterly Report

Overall, the FAO in its May 16 quarterly report, "Food Outlook," said, "the food situation has improved in the last quarter, but the world still depends crucially on this year's crop outcome. Early prospects are favorable for wheat and coarse grains, but weather could still play havoc with spring-sown crops. The outlook is uncertain for rice."

The FAO projections, which largely agree with those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are based on the assumption that weather for the rest of the growing season will be favorable in principal agricultural regions of the world.

That is the same assumption that was made last spring when the forecasts were also for good harvests. As it turned out, bad weather, chiefly drought, afflicted significant portions of North America, the Soviet Union and India.

Even if this year's forecasts turn out to be accurate and harvests are good, many agricultural experts are worried because they say that one good crop year erodes the sense of urgency about the need for long-range measures to improve production. They fear that a season of good crops could also sap momentum that has begun to build toward establishing an international system of grain reserves for famine prevention.

## NATO Air War Games

BRUSSELS, June 4 (UPI).—The air defense forces of eight North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations will fight mock battles over Western Europe for three days starting next Wednesday, it was announced today.

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THAT TIME OF THE YEAR AGAIN—Midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy celebrate graduation in the traditional way: by jumping into a swimming pool.

## Ford Plans 'a Major Effort' on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

over the administration's request for \$95 billion for defense in the fiscal year starting July 1.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said, "Defense means our very survival." While Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said he and other legislators were seeking to cut the requests "to a more reasonable figure, consistent with our security needs."

## Domestic Priorities

The California, interviewed on a television news program, said Mr. Ford's request, part of the overall \$387-billion federal budget, is excessive "in view of the state of the world and neglected domestic priorities."

The President wants a lid on Social Security payments and cuts in other social programs and seeks "adequate funds" for housing, transportation, anti-poverty and anti-pollution programs, Sen. Cranston complained.

But Sen. Thurmond, in the same joint interview, said, "It would be very dangerous to rearrange (national priorities) any further from the standpoint of defense."

"We've got to realize that you've got in the Kremlin today dictators, people who have as their goal to communicate the world."

The two were commenting on Mr. Ford's speech, which was released in advance of its West Point delivery.

Referring to reports that America's allies have questioned this country's resolve and unity, the President said he fortunately did not find "that degree of doubt among the leaders with whom I met."

While he was prepared to reassure them, words would not be enough to convince them, he said. What will impress them will be actions such as support of the defense budget and steps to assure American independence of foreign oil.

"All of the encouraging declaration of commitment to mutual defense and mutual progress which I heard at the NATO summit conference in Brussels last week will be meaningless unless the industrial democracies have assured sources of energy to power both their economic and military efforts," he said. "Once again, the United States is looked to for leadership and example."

Energy independence and an adequate defense will cost something, Mr. Ford said, adding that "the price of sacrifice is far less than the cost of failure."

In his brief discussion of the

Middle East, the President said the United States "is in a unique position to help promote a peaceful solution"—indicating to some observers that he believes Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy may be resumed in advance of the proposed Geneva conference.

## Middle East Talks

En route home last night, Mr. Kissinger told reporters, in discussing the President's meeting

with Mr. Sadat and the meeting in Washington next week with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin. "I am not saying there is going to be progress. I am saying the conditions exist under which there could be progress."

Officials said that the President believed the two meetings could lay the basis for a new period of Middle East diplomacy. Mr. Ford has promised that he will have a new proposal following the Rabin meeting.

## 142 Nations Plan Joint Effort To Improve World's Rainfall

GENEVA, June 4 (Reuters).—The nations of the world plan to cooperate for the first time next year on a giant rainmaking project.

The program, formally approved by the 142-nation World Meteorological Organization congress in May, will bring no sudden miracles. Experts stress that weather modification techniques have only recently been developed.

Despite the uncertainty, various countries are already spending a total of about \$100 million annually on rainmaking studies.

The new project, officially known as the Precipitation Enhancement Project, represents the first time that nations have pooled resources and research findings to see whether rain can be artificially created.

The main process under study is the seeding of supercooled clouds with silver iodide. These form ice crystals that fall as rain, but meteorologists say they need to know far more about this operation before it can become practical or economically feasible.

In seeding, special planes or rockets are needed to carry the catalysts to the clouds. They must be backed by control radar or satellites for determining meteorological and atmospheric conditions and computers for analyzing results.

No budget for the complete

## Police Block Spain Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

prisoners. The students also called for the end of a three-month state of emergency in two northern Basque provinces. The government ordered the emergency six weeks ago following a wave of police slayings.

Several youths in a car tried to crash the gate of the building of the Catholic newspaper Ya. In an ensuing gunfight between guards and the youths, one of the attackers was wounded in the arm.

Reports from the scene said that the youths fled but were later cornered by police in a building. They said that police found firebombs and cans filled with gasoline in their abandoned car.

Immediate Dissolution

The illegal Christian Democratic party, meanwhile, announced the results of a secret national convention in Alicante, the first such meeting since Gen. Francisco Franco took power in Spain in 1939. The party demanded the immediate dissolution of the Franco regime and the election of an assembly to write a new constitution. Foreign observers from Venezuela, Italy, France and West Germany attended, sources said.

## Wildcat Strike Ends At British Airways

LONDON, June 4 (AP).—Maintenance engineers at Heathrow Airport today ended a weeklong wildcat strike that grounded most of the state-owned British Airways flights in Britain and from Britain to Europe.

The 700 men voted to return when their labor union officials recommended acceptance of a management offer of a wage rise. Details of the offer were not disclosed. Airline sources said the strike cost the company about \$1.5 million (about \$3.5 million).

## EEC Offered Air Time

BRUSSELS, June 4 (NYT).—The European Commission has been offered daily air time by two Belgian national radio companies to disseminate EEC information and "promote the European idea" in broadcasts to all EEC member countries.

## After U.S. Pressure

## Brazil, W. Germany Agree To Nuclear-Safeguards Pact

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—U.S. officials said yesterday that the government had persuaded Brazil and West Germany to agree to a special treaty under which the Brazilians would pledge to restrict the nuclear facilities they are buying from the Germans to peaceful purposes.

The treaty, which would include the International Atomic Energy Agency as a third signer, is due to be concluded before the sale of a so-called "complete nuclear fuel cycle" is completed. The cycle consists of a uranium-enrichment facility, a fuel-fabrication unit, reactors and a facility for reprocessing spent fuel into plutonium.

Brazil said it wanted the system to develop electric power for urban centers. But the officials said the Ford administration, disturbed by the possibility that the fuel system could be used to make nuclear weapons, sought in April to dissuade West Germany from going ahead with the sale. The effort was unsuccessful.

The officials said the United States then insisted that West Germany and Brazil join in a special-safeguards treaty with the IAEA, an organization linked to the United Nations. The agency, which is based in Vienna, is charged with responsibility for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Rebuffed by U.S. It was disclosed here today that Brazil and Libya had both expressed interest last year in purchasing U.S. nuclear facilities, but had been rebuffed by the United States. Brazil then turned to West Germany and Libya to the Soviet Union.

As described by diplomats and the U.S. officials, the safeguards treaty would provide for West German participation in inspection controls in Brazil.

"Brazil is ready to submit to far-reaching controls, beyond those existing in international agreements," a West German official said, referred to the provisions of the 1970 treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

West Germany has ratified the treaty; Brazil has not.

A Brazilian official acknowledged that his country was ready to agree to a treaty with West Germany and the IAEA.

U.S. officials said the United

States had sent a special four-member delegation to Bonn to argue its case on the need for tough controls that would eliminate the possibility of Brazil's using the technology and the plutonium to make nuclear weapons.

## Debate Cited

In an interview, Assistant Secretary of State Dixy Lee Ray, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, disclosed that the United States had refused last year to sell a fuel-cycle system to Brazil, adding that one reason for the refusal was the mounting debate between the administration and Congress on the need for tighter international safeguards.

Miss Ray said that Libya had approached the General Atomics Corp. last year about the purchase of nuclear-power facilities but had been turned down because the sale was opposed by the Department of State and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of Congress.

On Monday, Libya announced it had concluded a deal with the Soviet Union to buy a nuclear-research facility, including a small reactor.

Commenting on the administration's policy, Miss Ray said, "It has been self-defeating and what I say is contrary to the official position of the State Department."

Miss Ray has been at odds for many months with administration officials who feel that the issue of safeguards has become critical and who seek a new international convention imposing stringent physical controls for nonmilitary nuclear facilities.

## France Supplying Plants

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—Nuclear systems with a potential for weapons production are being supplied by France to Pakistan, Taiwan, South Korea and Argentina, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., revealed yesterday.

He said that the Senate Government Operations Committee, which he heads, had learned that France is supplying plutonium-reprocessing machinery to Pakistan, Taiwan and South Korea, which, aides said, "give them nuclear weapons capability." He said a pilot plutonium plant was already under construction in Argentina.

## Suez Canal Reopens Today As Israelis End Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

canal, will stress the achievements of the Egyptian forces that recaptured the canal in the October, 1973, war and destroyed Israel's fortified Bar-Lev line on the waterway's east bank.

## Down to Ismailia

Following the reopening, Mr. Sadat will ride on the bridge of the Egyptian destroyer Sirix of October along the waterway to its midway point, at Ismailia, headquarters of the canal since it was completed in 1869.

In Ismailia, there will be fireworks displays and celebrations late into the night.

Hard-hit in two wars, Port Said, a city of 300,000, became a ghost town with almost the entire population fleeing their homes. It was largely destroyed by the Israelis.

But now the population has returned, the city is being rebuilt and it is expected to play a vital role in rebuilding the Egyptian economy. It is being turned into a free-trade zone to attract industries.

But the canal faces an uncertain future because it is too

narrow and too shallow to take the new generation of super-tankers and giant container ships. Canal officials still expect it to carry more cargo than it did eight years ago because of the expansion of world trade.

After tomorrow's ceremonial reopening, the first convoy of merchant ships will travel through the 100-mile waterway from Suez, on the southern tip of the canal, to Port Said on Friday.

## Cambridge Students Toss Sherry at Police

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 4 (AP).—Students battled police officers and doused them with cans of sherry during a sit-in at Cambridge University's Senate House last night. Police said that three students were arrested.

About 150 students stormed the building and barricaded themselves in behind furniture for several hours demanding that the university provide a nursery for undergraduates' children.

The occupation ended at midnight after university vice-chancellor Jack Lunnett said that he would attempt to persuade the university council to establish a nursery.

## Tax Cheating By Iran Firms Stir Shake-Up

TEHRAN, June 4 (AP).—Tax collection procedures in Iran are being reorganized because extensive frauds have been uncovered, Finance Minister Hushang Ansari said yesterday.

He said investigators found only 9,823 of Iran's 40,000 registered companies have been paying taxes and, despite "unprecedented" industrial prosperity, 43 per cent of all companies had declared losses.

Mr. Ansari said that "dishonest and undesirable elements in the tax collection departments" will be fired.

He vowed that tax revenues, under amended regulations, would be increased to match oil revenues within 10 years.

Oil income is now running at \$20 billion a year. Mr. Ansari said current tax collections amount to only 3.5 per cent of the gross national product, instead of the desired 20 to 25 per cent.

## British Go To Polls on EEC Today

(Continued from Page 1)

deficit must grow, competing against the more efficient French and West German plants. The pro-market forces retort that the EEC's customs union opens up opportunities for British firms. The anti-market forces claim the free flow of capital hinders investment and jobs from Britain; the reply is that membership attracts investment, notably from the United States.

The professional economists are evenly split. The less partisan would say that no compelling case can be made in either direction on economic grounds alone.

Now, then, will Britons decide? The central issue is political rather than economic and this is perceived with different degrees of clarity by the politicians in both camps. The anti-market forces stress the power of the European Commission in Brussels and warn that Parliament will be diminished.

The left-wingers see Brussels enforcing rules of competition that will make the creation of a socialist Britain impossible. The pro-market forces contend that membership enhances genuine sovereignty, giving Britain a voice in the creation of trading rules that will apply whether the nation is in or out. Even more importantly, the pro-market forces argue that Britain alone would have little influence in world affairs, but inside the EEC London will speak with a more authoritative voice.

Tomorrow's vote is likely to yield some striking regional differences. London and the southeast is a stronghold of yes sentiment because this region benefits most from membership, being closest to the Continent.

In the same way, the no side counts on heavy support in Scotland, the region most remote from the Rotterdam-Duiseldorf-Paris triangle. The province of Ulster could also cast a majority of no votes.

Counting will not begin until Friday and should yield a clear result by early that evening.

## Thai Says Habib Agrees to Pullout Of All U.S. Units

BANGKOK, June 4.—Premier Kukrit Pramoj said today that he has won full agreement from a top U.S. State Department official on the withdrawal of all American troops from Thailand.

Mr. Habib said he got the news during a meeting with Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and the Pacific, who is on a tour of Southeast Asian nations.

"Mr. Habib asked me what I wanted," Mr. Kukrit told newsmen. "He told me we want the troops withdrawn and he said no problem."

"We also want to revise and improve our relations so that no one will be at a disadvantage," Mr. Habib said. The United States is willing to do so.

The 23,000 U.S. troops in Thailand are now scheduled to be withdrawn by March.

Later, Mr. Habib, meeting newsmen, declined to discuss his talks with Thai leaders. But he said that the United States did not intend to be used for the Mayaguez rescue because "it is clear and pressing need" to save American lives outweighed the wishes.

## Nationalist, 65, Freed By China, Kills Self

HONG KONG, June 4 (AP).—One of 10 former Nationalist Chinese military officers released by Peking and seeking to go to Taiwan, committed suicide today in a hotel here, police said.

Former Col. Chang Tien-shih, 65, was found hanging. He left a note saying he despised being able to go to Taiwan. The man had been held for 25 years. Taipei has pulled at least five of the released officers.



PEACEFUL INFLUENCE—A Palestinian guerrilla, bears a flower in the barrel of his light machine gun to symbolize desires for peace in Beirut after weeks of rioting.

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## Argentine Is Slain

ROSARIO, Argentina, June 4 (AP).—The production manager of Argentina's largest privately owned steel company Acindar was shot to death today by leftist Peronist guerrillas, police said. He was identified as Raul Amelung, 52.



## As Policy Debate Ends

## Goldwater Warns the Senate Not to Scale Down U.S. Power

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—The Senate yesterday completed a two-day debate on military and foreign policy with sharply differing views on whether the nation's strategic force needs can safely be scaled back.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., an advocate of a strong defense system, told the Senate that there must be "no degradation" in the nation's strategic forces known as the Triad—land-based missiles, sea-based missiles and the manned bomber force.

"Anything less will, in my opinion, place our security at greater risk," he said.

In one of the longest speeches yesterday, Sen. Goldwater also said that Asia probably would be more important to the United States over the next 20 years than Europe.

He said that Western Europe was "without great leaders," and still looked upon the United States as its defender.

## Diversed Resources

Some Democrats, such as Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa, said that the continued development of what he called "exotic, unnecessary" weapons systems diverted the resources of the industrial world from the problems of the developing nations, which he said were "destitute and increasingly angered" and "may ultimately be a greater threat to world peace" than the so-called superpowers.

The debate, a prelude to Senate action this week on amendments and passage of a \$25-billion defense procurement

authorization bill, had been arranged by two liberal Democrats, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Alan Cranston of California, to discuss the nation's post-Vietnam policies.

But there was no indication that the many speeches had changed any senator's view on defense programs. Late yesterday afternoon, Sen. Bill Brock, R-Tenn., told the Senate that he had been frustrated by the lack of specific proposals in many of the senators' remarks.

## New Direction

"I'm getting a little confused by people who say we need a new direction when nobody says what the direction ought to be," Sen. Brock said.

In contrast to Monday's session in which senators frequently engaged in give-and-take on foreign and military policy differences, many senators who spoke yesterday read prepared statements to a few of their colleagues on the Senate floor.

In his speech yesterday, Sen. Goldwater said that "strategically, we cannot look upon Europe as an ally commensurate with its size and wealth. Soon, we shall have to face new factors."

The senator said that it was "possible to conceive of Western Europe as a hostage to be held against us by the Soviet Union because, relatively speaking, Europe is growing militarily and politically weaker and, therefore, more militarily dependent upon the United States and because we, at the same time, have bound ourselves to Europe by such a tight alliance as the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] pact. We of the United States may have a liability on our hands more than we have an asset."

## Flexibility Sought

Sen. Goldwater said that the nation's relationship with Europe was "not nearly as cozy and natural as popular myth would have it," and said that the United States in the immediate future might seek new flexibility. He added:

"It may become more in our interests to deal with each European country on its merits rather than pretending Europe is a united whole. This would give us flexibility. One example of the use of such flexibility might be that of deploying forces, say to aid our friends and our own interests, in the Persian Gulf. 'The time may be at hand when this is a more important venture for us than protecting a Europe reluctant to protect itself.'"

Today, the Senate began debating a series of amendments to the defense procurement measure aimed at cutting the overall cost of the weapons programs and to trim funds for such projects as the Air Force B-1 strategic bomber.

Many senators believe that the Senate eventually will approve a bill similar to that proposed by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

## Schlesinger Skeptical

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 4 (AP).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said today that U.S. military power must be maintained until "the Soviet Union accepts the permanence and legitimacy of Western social order."

Reflecting skepticism about détente, Mr. Schlesinger said: "When the Soviet Union ceases to regard peaceful coexistence as something more than an altered form of the ideological struggle and a different phase of the class war, we may ultimately reach a common acceptance of the meaning of international stability."

"Until such time, however, power will remain the ultimate arbiter of international developments and the power balance will be essential to the preservation of stability."

## GOP Conservatives Issue Call For 'Open Convention' in '76

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP).—Republican conservatives, in a new slap at President Ford, yesterday called for an "open convention" for both the presidential and vice-presidential nominations in 1976.

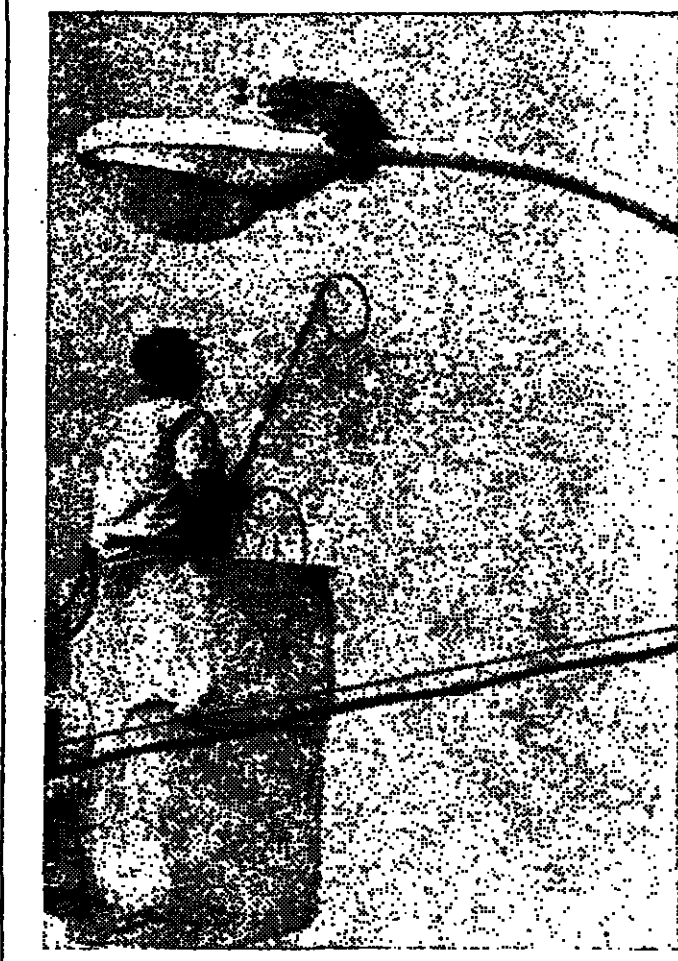
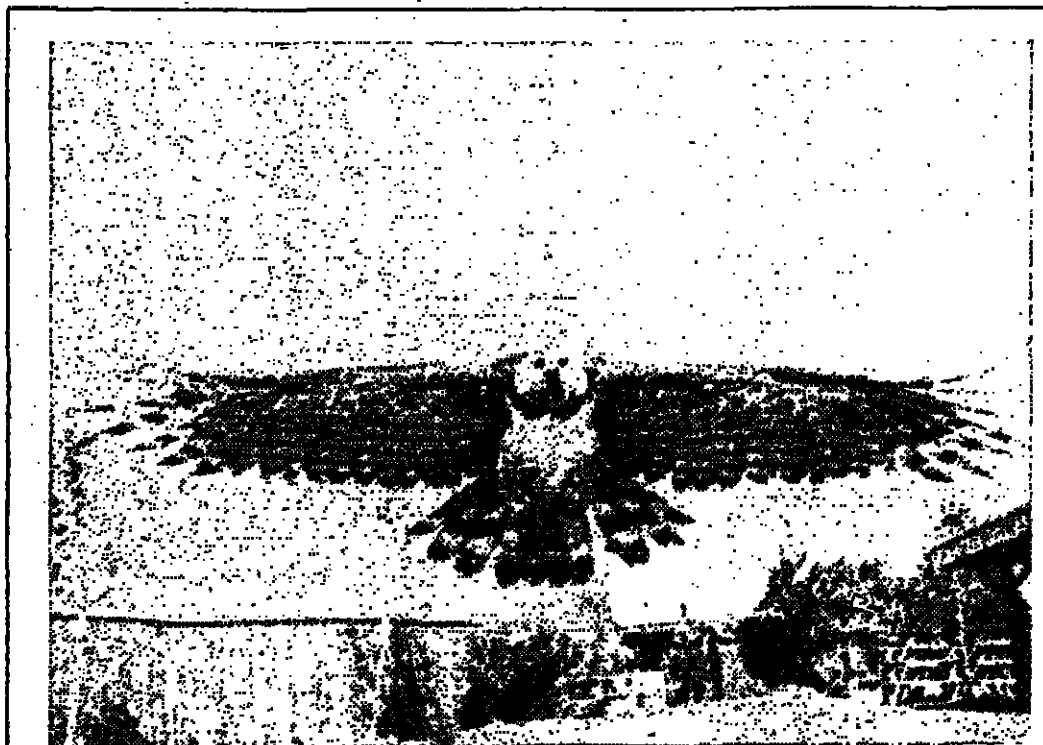
The statement was issued by Sen. James Buckley, Cons. R-N.Y., after a seven-hour meeting of conservatives at the Capitol and a nearby restaurant.

"We have agreed that as neither the President nor the Vice-President was elected to office, it would be in the best interest of the Republican party and of the country for the 1976 presidential and vice-presidential nominations to be sought and won in an open convention," the statement said.

Attending the meeting were representatives of several conservative groups plus eight GOP officeholders—Senators Buckley, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and James McClure of Idaho, and Representatives John Ashbrook of Ohio, Robert Bauman and Marjorie Holt of Maryland, Trent Lott of Mississippi and Philip Crane of Illinois.

## Reagan Echoed

The statement they issued yesterday echoed what former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, considered a possible opponent to Mr. Ford in his own party, has been saying in speeches throughout the country in the last week.



**ANIMAL KINGDOM**—Some beasts can fly, such as Cobra, a harpie eagle from Brazil that now lives in a park in California, and some only think they can, such as this raccoon in Syracuse, N.Y., that made it up but needed some help down.

UPI

## A Sister Agency Opposes FBI Expansion

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—An agency within the Justice Department has denounced an FBI plan for expanded communications and record-keeping on the ground that the computerized system might lead to federal control of the police.

The blunt criticism of the FBI by a sister agency was in a 19-page report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, made available to The New York Times yesterday. It echoed similar complaints from the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, the Domestic Council's Committee on Privacy, and the chairmen of both the House and Senate constitutional rights subcommittees.

Despite the wide opposition, the FBI reportedly is still pushing for approval of its plan. At least one White House official has registered a complaint about a recent Justice Department action that he said appeared to move the bureau closer to its goal.

In a second development concerning federal computers, the General Accounting Office has recommended that the Agriculture Department be prohibited from going ahead with its \$398-million eight-year plan to develop a computer information system because it would fail to guard

the privacy of millions of farmers and department employees whose names are contained in the agency's existing files.

In a third development, Deputy Defense Secretary David Cooke told a House government operations subcommittee yesterday that dossiers the Army had compiled on Vietnamese-war protesters and other dissidents might still exist in federal intelligence agencies that exchanged information with the Defense Department.

Mr. Cooke said the Army files, originally compiled in the late 1960s, either had been destroyed or swatted orders for destruction, but that he was "reluctantly certain" the information had been exchanged with other agencies such as the FBI, the CIA and the National Security Agency.

A copy of the report criticizing the FBI's plans to broaden its criminal justice information system—and the bureau's response—were made available to Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., after he made repeated requests for them over the last four and a half months. In the response, the FBI maintained it had long recognized the "sacredness of the privacy of the individual." It insisted that it was fully concerned with "security and privacy considerations."

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration report said the FBI's National Crime Information Center raised many serious questions when combined with the proposal to permit the bureau to enlarge its capability with a technical improvement known as "automated message switching."

## Membership Dip In U.S. Churches

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—Church membership in the United States slipped from 131,424,564 in 1973 to 131,245,159 in 1974, according to the 1975 Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches. The percentage loss was 0.14.

All major denominations showed small membership losses except the Roman Catholics, who gained 5,011 (.01 per cent), from 48,460,427 to 48,465,438, and the Southern Baptists, who increased by 280,067 (1.9 per cent) from 12,065,333 to 12,285,400. The Southern Baptist Church is the largest Protestant body in the United States.

The Yearbook, published by Abingdon Press, is regarded as the only comprehensive source of statistical information on church membership in this country. It lists figures collected and reported by the religious bodies themselves.

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Musici, C. Aron, L.  
Van Mendon, A. Cles-  
sini, C. Teresio, W.  
Bosko-sky, J.  
Pridmore, P. Monz,  
G. Floss, A. Modis.

## To Strengthen Prosecution Cases

## Rape Laws in U.S. Are Undergoing Revisions

By Grace Lichtenstein

DENVER, June 4 (NYT).—Laws concerning rape, the major crime that is least reported to the police, are undergoing a fundamental revision throughout the country.

The aims are to encourage more women to seek police help in arresting their attackers and to give prosecutors a better chance of getting them convicted.

The changes are being made in large measure because of vigorous lobbying by women's rights groups, which, having suffered setbacks in the fight to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and having won the battle over abortion, have made rape their No. 1 issue.

A spot check of 25 states shows that in the last year 13 of them have changed the rules of evidence in a rape case to limit the introduction in a trial of material about a victim's personal sex life, either current or past, except in limited instances.

## Merits of Case

Prosecutors believe that this change will help to bring more women forward to report a rape because they will be spared embarrassing questioning at a trial. They also believe that juries that do not hear discussions of a woman's sex life will be better able to judge objectively the merits of a sexual assault case.

The 13 states that have enacted laws limiting discussion of a victim's sexual conduct are California, Florida, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington.

This week similar bills received final legislative approval in two other states—New York and Colorado. Gov. Hugh Carey and Gov. Richard Lamm are expected to sign them.

Bills providing for a similar change have been proposed in eight other states among the 25 checked. They are Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. There may be other states in which such laws have been passed or proposed. No national or government organization, however, keeps up-to-date statistics on such law revisions.

## Growing Trend

The changes reflect a growing trend to view rape not as a violent sexual offense but as a violation of a woman's right to control her own body.

It has no more relationship to an act of love than a beating has

to a massage," declared Eve Norman of the California National Organization for Women.

The women's groups also seek to eliminate demeaning cross-examinations that tend to put the victim on trial, rather than the rapist. As Winona Franz of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department put it, "It's been a loaded deck and it's about time we get things equalized."

Until a few years ago, rape laws often fostered an assumption that many women invited sexual assault or brought unfounded charges against men as an act of female revenge. In numerous states, the prosecution was required to offer corroborative testimony—an eyewitness. In evidence that the woman put up a struggle or a medical report.

Many victims who went to the police felt they were questioned by unsympathetic men whose attitudes suggested that any woman could resist rape if she really wanted to. If a case came to trial, the woman was often subjected to questions about her sex life.

Judges in some states were, and still are, required to give juries the 17th century "Lord Hale instructions" about rape being the easiest charge to make and the most difficult to prove. As a result, most women (as well as men who were sexually assaulted) suffered in silence. The FBI estimates that only one out of every five rapes is reported.

## Doctors Protest In N.Y. Hospitals

NEW YORK, June 4 (UPI).—Hundreds of New York City-area doctors yesterday turned away all emergency cases from New York hospitals to protest the cost of medical malpractice insurance, whose premiums have doubled and tripled in the last year.

The doctors also charge inadequate efforts by state legislators to give them financial relief.

Six groups of doctors have called for a profession-wide strike unless the New York State legislature enacts insurance reform. California doctors, who had refused to handle any but life-or-death surgery cases for a month, were on duty today believing the State Legislature would work out a long-term solution. Dr. Byron Pevehouse, of the California Physicians Crisis Committee, said there was a Sept. 15 deadline for passage of a comprehensive law.

Two celebrated cases have also focused attention on the crime itself, although they do not have a direct bearing on rape laws. Inez Garcia was found guilty of murder in California last fall after she killed a companion of a man whom she said had assaulted her. In North Carolina, where a rape bill is pending, Joan Little is accused of murdering a jailer who allegedly attempted to rape her.



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## Hughes Company To Be Assessed \$3 Million More

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP).—Howard Hughes's organization will be assessed \$3 million more in back taxes for the CIA-sponsored ship that recovered portions of a sunken Soviet submarine. It was learned yesterday.

The Los Angeles County Tax Assessor, Philip Watson, said he could levy an "escape assessment" on Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. because of Coast Guard papers showing that the Glomar Explorer was registered in California in late 1973.

He said the registration papers disclosed in April—seemed to contradict the claims of Summa that the vessel had been permanently licensed in Delaware last year and thus was not subject to California taxes.

The levy would bring the total tax bill being assessed against the Hughes-owned company to approximately \$8.1 million. Mr. Watson sent an initial \$3.1-million bill for 1973 property taxes to Summa last week after he said the company ignored his repeated attempts to determine the true ownership of the vessel.



## Obituaries

## Pham Dang Lam, Led Saigon at Paris Talks

PARIS, June 4 (NYT).—Former Foreign Minister Pham Dang Lam of South Vietnam, 57, leader of the Saigon delegation to the Paris peace talks, died Monday in a hospital here.

Mr. Lam died during an operation for cancer.

Mr. Lam had been South Vietnam's ambassador in London until Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces captured Saigon in late April.

When Mr. Lam became Saigon's chief negotiator in Paris in 1968, he was known as a tough bargainer. For four years, he faced the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegations at the Paris talks, which ended in the peace agreement that was signed in January, 1973.

Mr. Lam, who spoke fluent English and French, had been in his country's Foreign Service for 19 years when he was appointed as Saigon's chief negotiator in Paris. He participated in the

Geneva Conference on Vietnam in 1954 and the Geneva Conference on Laos in 1961.

He was born into a Buddhist family in the Mekong Delta town of Vinh Long. He was sent by his family to Hanoi, then the Vietnamese capital, to earn a law degree. A former fellow student at Hanoi University once said, "Lam was then already what he is now, a plodder."

He was also known as impetuous, a technician rather than a politician. He entered the Foreign Service in 1949, advanced quickly and was named secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry under President Ngo Dinh Diem. After Mr. Diem's death in 1963, Mr. Lam served twice as foreign minister, for three months each time. He was ambassador to Manila from 1965 to August, 1968, when Saigon named him chief of its Paris observer mission for the Vietnam talks.

Ralph J. Gleason

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—Ralph J. Gleason, 58, a jazz and pop music critic, died yesterday in a hospital in Berkeley, Calif., after a heart attack at his home there.

Mr. Gleason had been a critic for the San Francisco Chronicle for the last 25 years and also had been a contributing editor of Rolling Stone magazine and vice-

president of Fantasy Records, a San Francisco recording concern.

Mr. Gleason had become so highly regarded that musicians came to him for professional advice. Other critics also regarded him highly.

In 1970, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers gave Mr. Gleason its first prize of \$1,000 in the article category for his "Jazz: Black Art/American Art."

John M. Franklin

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—John M. Franklin, 79, retired president of United States Lines, died Monday on his farm in Cockeysville, Md.

Mr. Franklin had two distinguished careers—as head of one of the country's largest steamship companies and as a soldier.

In his shipping work, he was responsible for the construction and operation of the United States, the world's largest passenger ship and the fastest passenger liner under the U.S. flag. The ship was taken out of service in 1959.

Mr. Franklin's military efforts earned him the rank of major general and he was the head of maritime operations for the Army Transportation Corps in World War II. One of his jobs was to arrange for the redeployment of troops from Europe to the Far



Pham Dang Lam

East, an operation that began shortly before V-E Day in 1945.

Mr. Franklin's father, the late Philip Franklin, was one of the founders of the International Mercantile Marine Co. The company, established in 1902, was the predecessor of U.S. Lines.

Burma Cyclone Toll

SINGAPORE, June 4 (Reuters).—More than 250 people died when a 90-mile-an-hour cyclone ravaged the densely populated Irrawaddy Delta last month, state-owned Burma Broadcasting Service said today in a broadcast monitored here.

## Probers Charge Coverup

## 15 Kenyan Lawmakers Link Police to Colleague's Murder

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, June 4.—In a 38-page parliamentary report, top Kenyan police officials were linked yesterday to the March murder of Kenya's most popular politician.

The Select Committee of Parliament had investigated the disappearance and death of J.M. Kariuki, 45, a member of Parliament noted for his outspoken criticism of the government of President Jomo Kenyatta.

'Determined Coverup'

The report charged a "determined coverup" was made of the death of Mr. Kariuki. It said police were involved in his disappearance on March 2 and urged a further investigation of a number of high officials.

The committee said it was unable to make its report more conclusive because police investigators had reached key witnesses first. The last page of the report was missing in copies handed to the press. It was said to have been removed at the request of Mr. Kenyatta's office.

[Today Parliament defeated a government attempt to postpone debate on the report, Reuters reported.]

"The technique of the CID (Criminal Investigation Detail) team in respect to anyone suspected to have witnessed anything material to the disappearance of J.M. [Kariuki]... was to harass, threaten, intimidate and even torture them," the report said.

The 15 members of the committee were among Mr. Kariuki's strongest supporters. Mr. Kariuki appealed to diverse elements in Kenya's tribally and ethnically divided populace and was especially popular by students and youth.

He was last seen in the Nairobi Elton with Ben Gethi, head of the Army's General Security Unit late on the afternoon of March 2.

Last Movements

"The committee is satisfied that J.M. left the hotel with Mr. Ben Gethi," the report said.

"It would appear," the report said, "that Mr. Gethi, whom J.M. considered a friend, was used to lure him to some place where the murderers were waiting. Late that night J.M. was handcuffed or his hands tied and was taken to a place behind the Ngong hills, where he was shot and died of five bullet shots."

© Los Angeles Times.



SEEKING TO STAY IN THE ARMY—Pvt. Debbie Watson (left) and Pfc. Barbara Randolph at a news conference

## 2 Lesbian Wacs Are Fighting Army Bid to Discharge Them

BOSTON, June 4 (AP).—Two Wacs who confessed their homosexuality because they were "tired of leading a double life" say they will fight an effort by the Army to discharge them.

An Army spokesman at Fort Devens said yesterday that the two women have already undergone an investigation after which it was recommended that they appear before an administrative board "for elimination from the service." The spokesman said the board might be convened this week.

Pfc. Barbara Randolph, 22, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and Pvt. Debbie Watson, 20, of San Antonio, Texas, told a news conference here that they will go to court if necessary to fight the effort to have them discharged.

They said they were lesbians after learning that a number of women were being called into the office of the Army Security Agency, for which they were in training, for questioning.

The two said they already

have won support from the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, the local chapter of the National Organization for Women, and Gay Media Action.

Both said that they were concerned about a possible dishonorable discharge and what it would do to their lives. Private Randolph said a dishonorable discharge would mean not only a loss of most Army benefits, but "will ruin both our careers."

The Army spokesman said it was too early to speculate on discharges. He said a dishonorable discharge is a possibility, but that the final decision is up to the board and will be based on individual cases.

Private Randolph had received an early promotion and had been named Wac of the month and soldier of the month at Fort Devens.

The two have been detached from training and placed on "security hold," Private Randolph said. "We paint rocks and we paint the mess hall," she added. "It's really different than what we were doing."

The women said they expected to remain in administrative limbo until their hearing.

"They can appeal the board's finding," the Army spokesman said. "But Army Regulation 635200, Chapter 13, makes it clear and leaves no room on the point that homosexuals are considered unfit for military service."

The two apparently are the first women to challenge military regulations on homosexuality. Last week Air Force Sgt. Leonard Mallovitch, assigned to Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Va., announced he would appeal to the courts, if necessary, to prevent his discharge because of homosexuality.

"You just can't live two lives, one private and one for the Army," Private Randolph said. "Just because I'm gay doesn't mean I'm not a good soldier."

The two Wacs, both married and divorced before joining the Army, said it was not until they were in the service that they discovered their homosexuality. Now both want to remain Wacs.

"I love my country," Private Watson said. "I'd like to fight for it in any way I can, even if it's at a desk."

## Stanford Called Reluctant to Pay Ransom in Africa

DAR ES SALAAM, June 4 (AP).—Stanford University would be "reluctant" to pay the ransom for the release of three of its students held hostage by revolutionaries in eastern Zaire but would not stand in the way of efforts to raise the ransom by individuals, according to a Stanford professor.

David Hamburg said in an interview here that Stanford would only pay the ransom with "great reluctance."

Dr. Hamburg has been acting as liaison for a group of Stanford students studying animal behavior at the Gombe Stream National Park in western Tanzania.

Four Stanford students were kidnapped from the park 17 days ago by the Popular Revolution party of Zaire, which later released one student, Barbara Smith of Ann Arbor, Mich., so she could carry ransom demands to the Tanzanian government.

Tanzania refused to release party members detained in Tanzania, pay a \$500,000 ransom and supply a large quantity of arms and ammunition to the revolutionaries.

## Coalition Cabine: Quits in Finland

HELSINKI, June 4 (Reuters).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen today accepted the resignation of the left-center coalition Cabinet of Premier Kalevi Sorsa and declared that general elections will be held Sept. 21-22.

The official announcement said the new parliament would meet on Oct. 1. The Cabinet pledged to continue as a caretaker body until a cabinet of civil servants is appointed.

Last week, Mr. Sorsa appealed to Mr. Kekkonen for an early dissolution of parliament to broaden the base of the four-party coalition following bitter clashes with his main partners, the Centrists.

## How good is a Fiat after 100,000 km?



On the left the Fiat 132 belonging to Mr Bruno Vattani, taxi driver in Rome. On the right, the new Fiat 132.

In a test recently conducted by the Swedish Government, it was found that a Fiat you buy today can be expected to last for more than 11.9 years.

In another test carried out by the Touring Club of Switzerland, it was found that of the 34 different makes used in the test, no less than 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats. If facts like these surprise you, they don't surprise us.

A Fiat isn't just built to last. It's built to give you pretty much the same performance at the end of its life as it gave you the day you bought it.

To find out just how similar these performance figures might be, we ran a test of our own.

Here are the remarkable results:

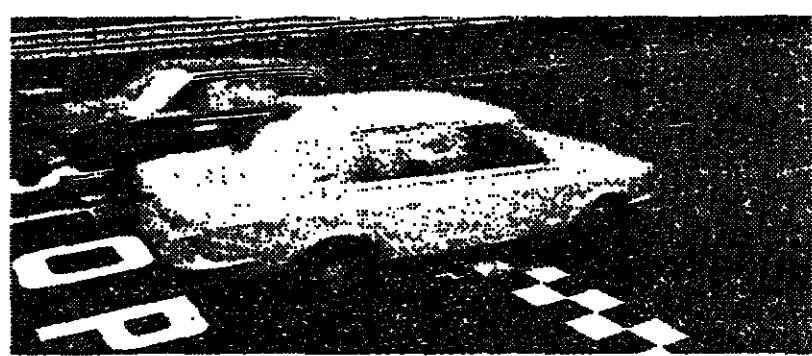
On November 8th 1974, at the Vallelunga race-track and with the Italian Automobile Club present, we took a Fiat 132 taxi with 119,452 km on the clock and a new Fiat 132 already run in with 5,541 km on the clock and we compared their acceleration, their brakes, their clutches and their petrol consumption.



## Acceleration

In 3 consecutive tests we measured the time taken to reach 100 km/h.

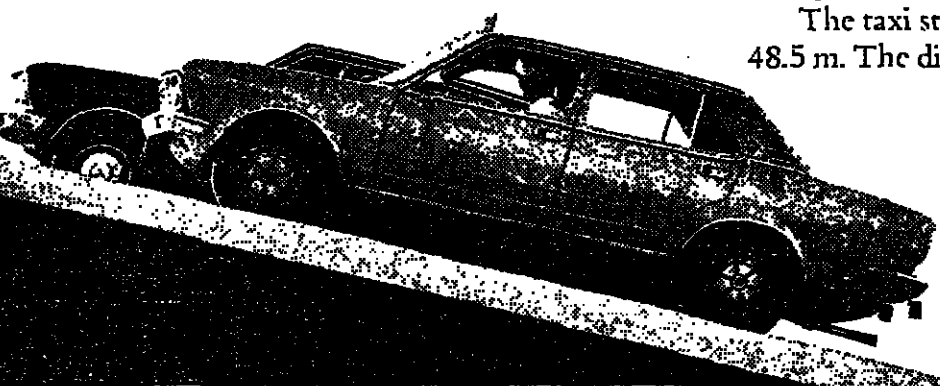
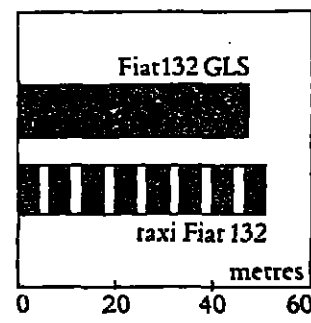
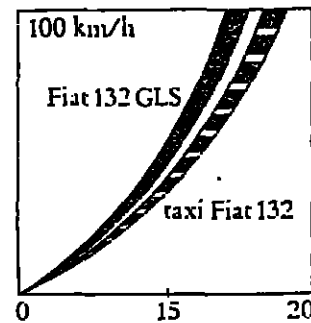
The taxi took 18.26 secs. The new Fiat 132 15.63 secs. The difference was 2.63 secs.



## Brakes

In 2 consecutive tests, we measured the stopping distance at a speed of 100 km/h.

The taxi stopped in 52.5 m. The new Fiat 132 stopped in 48.5 m. The difference was 4 m.



## Clutches

On a 1 in 4 slope, we made the cars perform a standing hill start.

As you can see in the photograph, the new Fiat 132 got away slightly faster than the taxi.



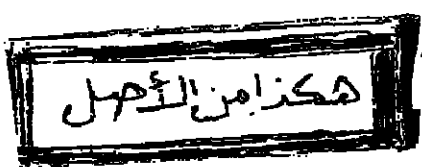
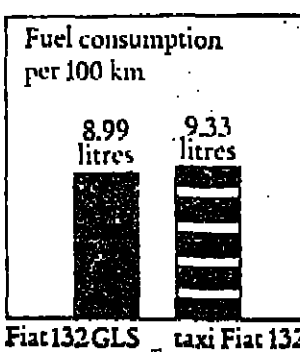
## Petrol consumption

We put one litre of petrol in each car and drove them at 70 km/h until they ran dry.

The new Fiat 132 covered 11.14 km. The taxi 10.713 km. The difference was 401 m.

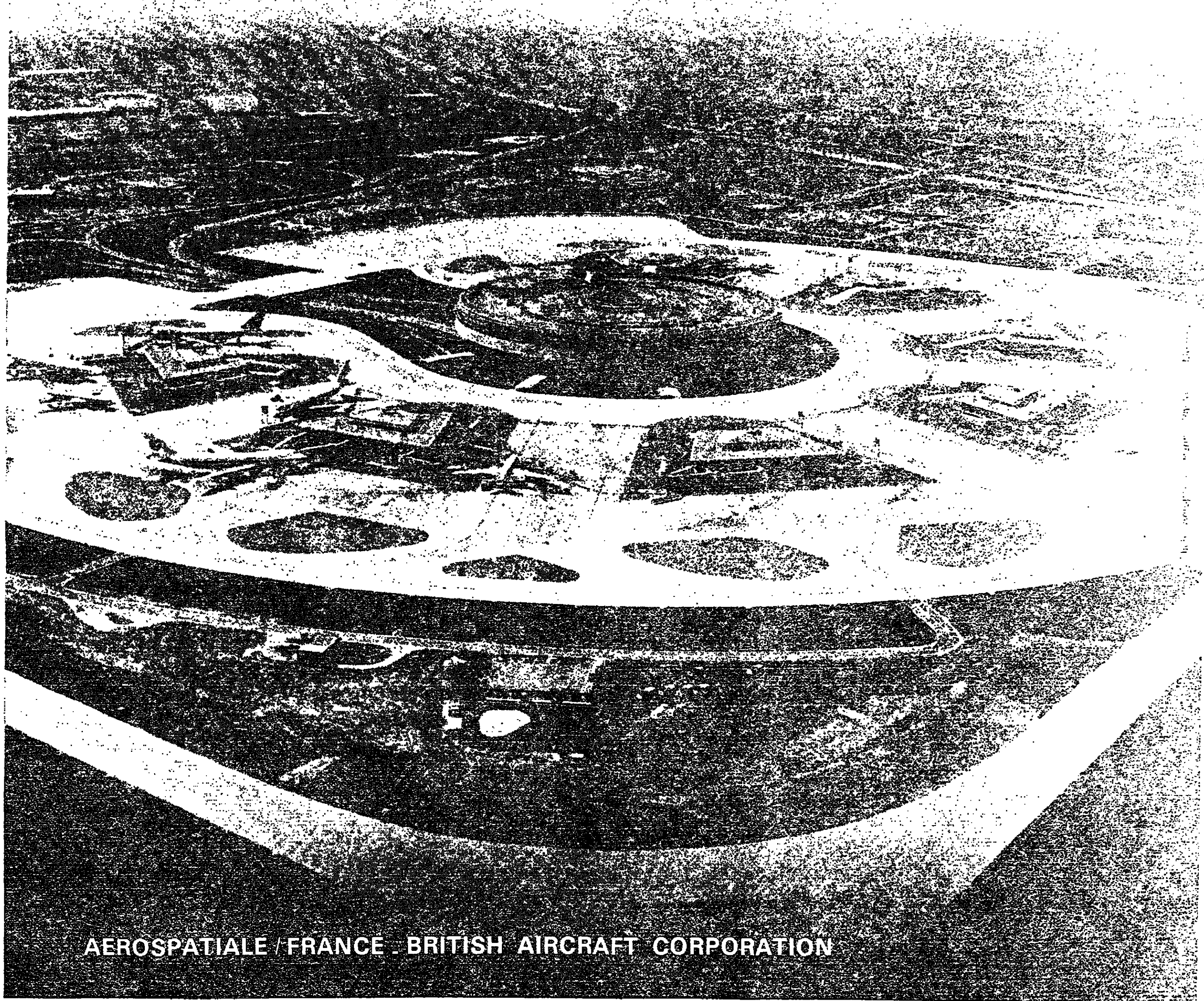
The new Fiat consumed 8.99 litres for 100 km, and the taxi 9.33. The difference was 0.34 litres per 100 km.

As you can see, in each test, the differences were very small. So, if you buy a Fiat today and drive it well, you know what you can expect from it after 100,000 km.





**Soon there will be only two kinds of airlines.  
Those with CONCORDE and those  
which take twice as long.**



**AEROSPATIALE / FRANCE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CORPORATION**



## Ford's International Testing

Mr. Ford appears to have passed smartly what was billed (perhaps over-billed) as his first major test as an international statesman. It was not within any president's power to have restored, in one journey and with words alone, the measure of Western alliance leadership which the United States enjoyed in the days before Vietnam, Watergate, OPEC and détente. But it is worth a good bit to the alliance—not to speak of Mr. Ford's political partisans at home—just to see him functioning abroad with vigor and good sense. This is especially important at a moment when no other figure in the West has any particular strength or visibility. Indeed, in this period of Europe's uncertainty, its only leader whom just about everybody knows is 82-year-old Generalissimo Franco of Spain.

Mr. Ford's purpose in Europe went well beyond the expected and unavoidably ritualistic affirmation of the United States' post-Vietnam reliability to its NATO allies. He bore down hard and usefully on the need for the allies to make good on their own responsibilities. In this regard, his warnings at the NATO summit in Brussels against "partial membership or special arrangements" addressed a problem of which the Europeans are well aware but which they often find difficult to address among themselves.

Mr. Ford was referring to much more than the familiar case of France, which has accepted NATO's full benefits without offering full military cooperation in return, for more than a decade. Portugal is tending leftward in a manner quite at odds with the purposes of an alliance whose prime function remains to stabilize the East-West balance of power. President Ford was entirely right to stress that Portuguese politics, while the affair of the Portuguese them-

selves, has great significance for Lisbon's allies. Greece and Turkey, too, as a result of their several and profound differences with each other, are loosening their alliance ties. Partly at Mr. Ford's urging, their premiers met at Brussels for the first time in eight years; both were made aware of the alliance's intense interests in their governments' negotiations.

In further emphasis on NATO's Mediterranean tier, Mr. Ford laid out the controversial case for giving Spain a political place inside NATO consistent with the military contribution the Spanish make to the alliance through their base arrangements with Washington. Action on this line of policy evidently awaits Gen. Franco's passing from the scene, but The Washington Post sees nothing wrong in the Ford administration's raising the question now. The President followed up his Brussels presentation with a stop in Madrid. He touched base in Rome for a kind of campaign appearance to help the moderate democratic parties in Italy's forthcoming local elections.

Little is known about President Ford's two days of talks in Salzburg with Egyptian President Sadat apart from the evident fact that he is serious about identifying himself personally—despite the political risk—with the most volatile item on the U.S. diplomatic agenda. Israel upstaged Salzburg Monday by announcing its important unilateral decision to thin out its forces on the military line parallel to the Suez Canal; the waterway is to reopen today after eight years of closure by war. But Mr. Ford, who is to receive Israeli Premier Rabin in Washington next week, is pushing ahead on the Mideast. This could have results more important for alliance as well as strictly U.S. interests than anything done at the NATO summit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mideast Hope

The surprise move by Israel to thin out its forces along the Suez Canal front before today's reopening of the waterway by Egypt has improved the atmosphere for further peace negotiations. President Sadat has welcomed it as "a very encouraging act" and "a step toward peace." There are indications that Israel-bound cargoes in foreign ships will be permitted to use the canal, as pledged in 1974, now that Israeli artillery has been withdrawn beyond range.

In effect, another half-step is being taken by both sides in the step-by-step Israeli-Egyptian military disengagement that began after the end of the October, 1973, war. President Ford, after his Salzburg meeting with Egyptian President Sadat, left open "whether a step-by-step or a comprehensive agreement" would be the objective once he completes his talks with Israeli Premier Rabin in Washington next week.

There are other options, however, apart from either resumption of the step-by-step approach originated by Secretary of State Kissinger or the unattractive prospect of a large, public Geneva conference, with its high risk of vituperation and failure if it sought to negotiate an overall Israeli settlement with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and, perhaps, the Palestinians. One such option would be a short public Geneva meeting in the near future that would turn immediately to private sessions seeking more limited objectives. An older concept of seeking a

full Egypt-Israel settlement first is also worth re-examining now.

A major difficulty with the step-by-step disengagement negotiation that broke down in March was that, in Israel's view, Egypt sought too much—Israeli evacuation of both the strategic Sinai passes and the oil fields there—while offering too little—two years of non-belligerency. A formula with more chance of breaking the deadlock might involve agreement by Israel to give up all of the Sinai, with the exception of a corridor to the Sharm el-Sheikh heights above the Straits of Tiran, in return for a comprehensive stage-by-stage settlement.

President Sadat undoubtedly would be reluctant to implement such a deal completely before negotiation of Israeli settlements with Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians. But the Egypt-Israel settlement could be negotiated, initiated, and implemented in stages while negotiations with the other Arab parties proceed.

Egypt is the only Arab adversary against which Israel makes no territorial claims. Its demand for Sharm el-Sheikh is to assure free navigation, a goal that might be achieved ultimately in other ways. It is this factor that creates possibilities now for an in-between approach to peace—neither step-by-step military disengagement nor a comprehensive Mideast settlement, but an overall Egypt-Israel agreement that could pave the way for settlements with the entire Arab world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Southern Africa

Rhodesia is unlikely to mount much of an inquiry into the tragic killing of 13 Africans on its own Bloody Sunday, and there are no impartial observers to say how far the police action was defensible. In their condemnation of the police action, however, both the African National Council and Mr. Joshua Nkomo acknowledged the rioting between African factions was the cause of the trouble. It is, sadly, a much too familiar story.

It is not a happy outlook for the Rhodesian nationalists or for the wider ambitions of the Vorster-Kaunda entente. As long as it was Mr. Smith who, by failing to release detainees and by dragging his feet to the conference table, could be made to seem the obstacle, South Africa could gradually withdraw support from him. But Mr. Smith has now maneuvered himself into calling for constitutional talks at the same time as the Africans are disputing what they will say. When Mr. Sithole attend to the little matter of a program for majority rule?

—From the Guardian (London).

### Israeli Move

Israel's unilateral decision to thin out its forces on the Sinai front is a welcome contribution to the recent general relaxation of tension which has come over the Arab-Israeli conflict in the past few weeks, even if—as Israel's own military commentators have been at pains to make clear—it is of little strictly military significance. The conflict between Israel and Egypt has certainly not disappeared, but for the time being it has taken the benign form of a competition for the title of most genuine seer after peace, with the Americans as judges.

But Israel still seems very reluctant to offer anything to the Syrians, let alone the Palestinians. President Sadat's need for external successes to stave off internal pressures has apparently encouraged Israel to persist in its strategy of trying to negotiate with him separately from his Arab allies. The crucial decision for President Ford will be whether to support this strategy or to insist on an attempt at an overall settlement.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

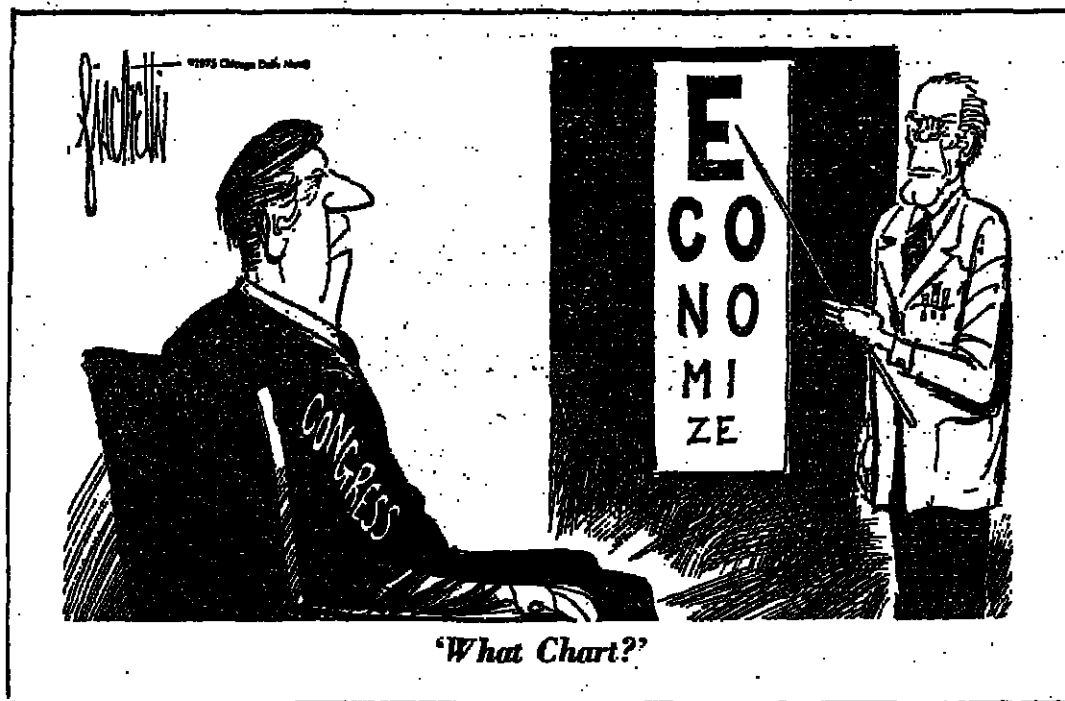
June 3, 1900

PARIS—That part of the Paris Metropolitan Railway between the Gare de Lyon and the Cours de Vincennes will, says the "Matin," be opened in a few days to the public. The "Matin's" reporter, who has inspected the new line, says that those who form their idea of a suburban railway from the London Metropolitan have no idea of the light, comfort and convenience which characterize the Paris underground line.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1925

PARIS—George Gershwin, the 36-year-old American composer, said yesterday that an American cannot write American music in Europe. "The surroundings are different, the sounds are different. One can write here and it may be good, but it won't be American." The composer of "Rhapsody in Blue" and "Lady Be Good" is planning to do a full scale opera in which Negro singers will be featured.



'What Chart?'

## A New Jackson Offensive

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The new offensive against Moscow now being prepared by Sen. Jackson's staff could prove to be even more damaging than the attempt to make the Kremlin release its Jews in exchange for trade benefits. But the question is who will be damaged the most—the Kremlin, Sen. Jackson and his presidential ambitions, or the Ford administration and its foreign policy.

The Senate Investigations subcommittee, of which Sen. Henry Jackson is chairman, is to launch soon a series of hearings which could play havoc with the expected sales of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union. The Senate investigators have uncovered a number of "hoaxes" which, according to Sen. Jackson's aides, show how the Kremlin is extracting industrial and military secrets from the United States while giving virtually nothing in return.

One case in the committee's files concerns a harmless-looking electro-optical device, used in hospitals to analyze X-ray photographs. This "medical" equipment happens to have been developed for the CIA for the analysis of satellite reconnaissance photographs, which now show such precise detail that virtually nothing can be hidden from them.

It could obviously be wrong to ban the export of medical equipment to Russia, but Jackson's aides believe that the Soviet military go to great lengths to disguise their purchases under harmless-sounding labels. An export license might have been refused, they say, because six of the various items comprising it could be combined in such a way as to be used for military purposes. The seller would then request a license covering only three of the items, which have no direct military application, and after some time has passed he would apply for the three others.

They claim to know of cases when a machine tool consigned to a consumer goods factory was later used in a factory making military equipment.

### Other Cases

Items which have a potential military application have been ordered for use in a "university," but in the case of one device, ordered for a civilian plant, the contract was signed by a man whom the committee investigators have identified as a military procurement officer.

Only the public hearings, which are expected to be held early this summer, will show how much substance there is to the charges. The hearings could be launched with great fanfare and attract much attention, which is what Sen. Jackson needs to promote his presidential ambitions, but if he fails to substantiate his accusations, his detractors could turn the tables on him. They are already saying that his attempt to force the Soviet Union to increase the Jewish emigration quota by making U.S. trade benefits depend on it, has led only to a drastic decline in emigration and to a decline in trade prospects.

If Jackson does prove his case, and the flow of U.S. technology to Russia is reduced, the Kremlin could hardly retaliate, as it did by abrogating the trade-and-emigration agreement. The technology transfers are not part of any all-encompassing agreement, which means that in each case the Soviet Union makes a separate deal with an individual firm, which is often prepared to make its know-how available in order to get in on "the ground floor," in the expectation that this will open the huge Soviet market to it in the future.

### Exploitation

Soviet trade officials skillfully exploit the competitive urge of U.S. firms. More of them are getting in on the ground floor than could be accommodated later. "But maybe the ground floor is all there is," quipped one Jackson aide. Another risk is that only few of those on the ground floor will be invited to climb up the stairs. But the "entry fee" which they have all paid to get in on the ground floor, in terms of the advance technology made by their firm, is not returnable.

For each individual firm, the risk may be worth taking, because the potential return from sales to a huge Soviet and East European market is so high. But, Jackson's aides argue, the United States as a whole—or the West, for that matter—is giving away much more than it is ever likely

to get back. The administration is making U.S. technology available to the Soviet Union as a matter of deliberate policy, in order to get the Kremlin and its technocrats "hooked" on it. When Moscow comes to depend on the continuing flow of technology, and on the expectation of future benefits as the Khrushchev theory has it, the Kremlin will be less likely to engage in adventures which could provoke the United States to cut the supply line.

On the Jackson side, it is argued that the United States is giving away production processes, not just goods, which will make it possible for the Soviet Union to stand on its own feet technologically earlier than it otherwise might. The Soviet computer industry is notoriously backward, for instance. The production

technology for the making of integrated circuits—in which Europe, too, lags behind the United States—could help the Soviet Union catch up with the best Western models.

Without this and similar types of technology, the Soviet Union will be unable for a long time to join the front ranks of the world's most advanced industries. The question posed by Jackson is whether the West should help it merely in exchange for promises, or whether it should extract something more concrete from it. The danger is that if the Kremlin is pressed too hard, it may forgo the benefits, as it did in the case of the trade agreement because the payment demanded from it could endanger the totalitarian structure of the Soviet system.

## Senate's Great Debate on Defense

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The great defense debate now under way in the Senate is a sign of the most difficult and sensitive issues now have to come up for public scrutiny. It further shows that because of weakness in the Congress and the White House, appropriate forums for such discussions have not been devised.

No coherent argument will have to depend on individual self-discipline. Which, at a minimum, means recognition that defense is a responsibility thrust upon this country by historic events—not a test for "telling good guys from bad guys."

In the past, to be sure, defense issues were discussed almost exclusively by specialists in the Pentagon, the congressional committees and a few think-tanks. Though conflicts were real and the quality of argument high, the procedure could not be called democratic. Once the consensus on "national security" had been cracked by Vietnam and Watergate, the procedure of limited debate became untenable. In the wake of the withdrawal from Southeast Asia, a general debate on national security policy was inevitable.

The right forum would have been the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But the present chairman, John Sparkman, does

not have the breadth of interests or imagination required to develop the kind of general argument that predecessor, J.W. Fulbright, would surely have organized.

### Bipartisan?

Nor has the administration risen to the occasion. The President constantly bleats about Arthur Vandenberg and the bipartisan tradition without seeming to realize that Sen. Vandenberg was at least partly invented by the Truman administration. Mr. Ford's administration, content to hoodwink Sen. Sparkman, has done nothing to identify and build a Democratic Vandenberg, though there are plenty of candidates, including, prominently, Frank Church of Idaho.

With these general possibilities shut off, the general debate on national security policy now goes forward as part of a consideration by the full Senate of a defense appropriations bill. That means unorganized discussion by a large group, short on expertise, which has to express itself in votes on complicated technical choices related to weapons systems.

Despite this unpropitious environment, however, there are plenty of meaty questions which can be usefully surfaced. One large set of questions clusters

around the presence of U.S. troops abroad.

Why, for example, do large contingents of U.S. forces seem to foster right-wing dictatorial governments? How come the U.S. military presence does so little to build up the internal political stability of allied countries? Isn't the danger of overt military conflict been soothed? Isn't internal political vitality much more important? Shouldn't the United States develop means for aiding democratic forces—whether in Spain or Portugal or Italy? Doesn't that apply in South Korea? In Greece? And maybe even in Britain?

### More Questions

A second set of questions clusters around détente with the Soviet Union. Is it possible to put a cap on the arms race? Do far more stringent limits need to be put on the number of strategic weapons allowed, each side, and the improvement of their quality? Are the Russians cheating on agreements already reached? Or are the agreements as poorly drawn as to be ambiguous? If so, how can they be drawn more tightly?

Does increased U.S. strength foster Soviet interest in agreed limitations? Or only induce the Russians to accelerate their military efforts? If the Russians truly want détente, what price should the United States exact? How can we get Soviet agreement to reduce their troop strength in Europe? How can the Soviet leaders be persuaded to ease up on police state conditions in their own country?

But if there are good questions plenty to be asked, there are also limits. The spirit of self-righteous contention which seems to animate debate on so many other subjects need to be contained in the matter of defense.

Liberals ought to be on guard against the itch to believe that defense is a racket designed to fatten contractors and dictators. Conservatives must put down the instinct to think that the world outside understands only the language of force.

For the stakes are huge. Like it or not, U.S. military power does defend open societies in Europe. It enables Israel to keep its head above water and Japan not to rearm. It gives Communist China a reason for not making a settlement with Russia on Moscow's terms.

National security, in other words, is not just a subject like all the others. The area of choice is limited by the historic circumstances which made this country a military power in the first place.

has just made a massive arms deal and nuclear reactor contract with Libya. Gulf General was negotiating with Libya for a nuclear power plant, but was forbidden by the U.S. government to complete the deal.

Those who are arguing at State for a more "realistic" policy believe that the United States is losing out to France in competition for nuclear reactors in Iran, and even suggest that a less cooperative U.S. attitude toward India is forcing that country to rely more and more on the Soviet Union for nuclear technology.

The spread of nuclear technology to Latin America has merely heightened the anxiety of officials here, and touched off an smoldering debate in the Senate. Sen. John F. Kennedy, D-R.I., for example, urged President Ford to persuade West Germany to postpone the nuclear deal with Brazil until it could be discussed "at the highest level of international diplomacy."

"What concerns me," he said, "is the fact that this is a truly perilous thing being instituted by an ally in our own backyard, so to speak, while at the same time the United States is heavily committed in West Germany's backyard to defend them against a likely peril."

### Trade Mounts

The trouble is that the United States has been trying to get stricter international controls and safeguards over the shipment of nuclear fuel and reactors, without success, and the trade in this field mounts every year no matter what the United States does about it.

Brazil, for example, is rich in uranium, but poor in coal and oil. It has a great deal of hydroelectric power far from its centers of population and is determined to develop nuclear power close to its cities.

It has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, and is at that stage of development of its vast country that it is more interested in the power than the U.S. government's structures on political and technical safeguards.

So Washington has a dilemma. It understands Brazil's desire to develop nuclear technology, but fears that Argentina, Venezuela and Bolivia, both now rich in oil, will want to follow Brazil's policy regardless of whether the nations can agree on international safeguards.

This same problem exists elsewhere in the world. Among the other countries that have an increasing interest in nuclear power are Pakistan, following India's example, Indonesia, Taiwan, South Korea, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and, of course, Iran and Israel.

Some officials here believe the administration is damaging the development of its own nuclear power and even weakening the chances of getting a reliable international nuclear treaty by spreading unreasonable fears of nuclear accidents and pollution.

There are now 55 nuclear power plants in operation in the United States, and 101 under construction. The U.S. has a commitment from these plants are slowing the financing and construction of the nuclear power the government says it needs to make the nation self-sufficient in energy in the 1980s.

What is hampering U.S. policy in this field, both at home and abroad, is that the issues have not been resolved at the top of this government, let alone in the international field.

As in the case of negotiating price deals in essential raw materials, one agency has one view of the problem and others quite different views, and in the absence of agreement, each country is going off on its own, buying wherever it can get the best short-term deal with the least restrictions.

This is only one of many fundamental domestic and foreign policies President Ford has not had time to resolve. In the long run it could be more important to the peace, safety and development of the world than most of the issues lately in the headlines.

The International Herald Tribune publishes letters and better chances of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers must request that their letters be signed only with initials and preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

حکومت الرشید



## Attacking Red Patrols

## Saigon Confirms Some Units Of Thieu Regime Still Resist

SAIGON, June 4 (AP).—An official of the new South Vietnamese government has confirmed reports that soldiers of the former South Vietnamese Army are resisting the new regime and hiding out in areas north of Saigon.

Duong Van Day, a member of the Executive Committee of Revolutionary Youth, yesterday told 1,500 Saigon youths beginning a political indoctrination course:

"What is important now is the task of eliminating reactionary elements, the servants of Americans who are still living in hiding and who intend to cause trouble for us."

He did not elaborate. But his statement was taken as confirmation of frequent reports that former soldiers of the Nguyen Van Thieu regime were hiding in the woods and along the rivers north of Saigon and raiding government patrols and civilian buses to get food and other supplies.

The holdouts are believed to be operating in small groups only and are not considered a major threat to the new regime. The government indicated several days ago that an operation had been launched to root them out.

The government ordered three more American newsmen to leave the country tomorrow or Friday, saying it wants to reduce the foreign press corps in Hanoi by getting rid of journalists who had been in the country a long time. Those being expelled are George Esper of the Associated Press and Paul Vogle and Chad Hunkley of United Press International.

Saigon radio said that Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, was put under civilian control Sunday. It is the first major South Vietnamese city in which military administration has ended.

Reports reaching here said that eight Americans and four other foreigners captured during the first stage of the Communist offensive in March are all alive and under detention in the Central Highlands.

The 12 do not know when they

will be permitted to leave their detention camps but all were healthy and well, the reports said. They include five American missionaries and the 6-year-old daughter of a missionary couple, a Canadian missionary couple, an Australian and a Filipino contractor for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Reports say that they have been permitted to write letters from their camp.

Other reports said Paul Struharik, a U.S. government official, was seen alive and unharmed in the Central Highlands. Mr. Struharik, from Barberton, Ohio, was the U.S. Embassy representative in Darlac Province.

The reports left only one American known to be unaccounted for in South Vietnam—James Lewis of the U.S. Consulate in Nha Trang who was in the Phan Rang Province capital when the Communists overran that city in late April.

Handed on U.S. Ties

TOKYO, June 4 (AP).—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said yesterday that his country will normalize relations with the United States if the U.S. government respects the Paris cease-fire agreement, Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency reported.

The Premier said, "We demand that the U.S. government truly respect . . . the Paris agreement on Vietnam concerning our people's fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity. We warmly welcome aid from any country, mass organizations and international body aimed at helping the Vietnamese people rebuild their homeland."

In Washington, State Department officials scoffed at the offer to normalize relations if the United States lived up to the Paris accord.

Robert Anderson, the department spokesman, said that in view of Hanoi's "wholesale violation" of the Paris accord in its capture of South Vietnam Washington believes it "ironic" for North Vietnam to condition normalization to U.S. observance of the agreement.



FOR BETTER OR WORSE—Kathy Wadsworth Schrier, 18, of Des Moines, Iowa, rides in an elevator after her marriage to Todd Schrier, 17, also of Des Moines, at the Polk County Court House. The bridegroom wears handcuffs because he is a prisoner in the county jail as a convicted burglar. He awaits sentencing soon.

## South Africa Eases Position Over Namibia

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG, June 4 (NYT).—South Africa has gambled that it can give a little, but not what it regards as too much, on the disputed territory of South-West Africa and still succeed in its campaign to achieve increased international respectability.

Last week it offered some change and eventual self-determination for South-West Africa—called Namibia by the United Nations—but refused to withdraw from the territory now or to guarantee its independence as a single state.

The United Nations Security Council in New York is again discussing the 30-year-old dispute over the territory. Last December, the council gave South Africa six months to outline its plans for withdrawal or face "appropriate measures."

Prime Minister John Vorster appears to be gambling that the limited measures he is taking will prevent the Security Council from taking punitive measures that could range from an arms embargo to South Africa's expulsion from the UN.

## Spirit of Détente

Mr. Vorster has been instrumental in creating a spirit of détente in southern Africa revolving around a joint effort by him and the black nations of Zambia and Tanzania to achieve a settlement of the racial and constitutional issue in Rhodesia.

He may feel that the more pragmatic African and Asian members of the UN will be reluctant to destroy what has been accomplished so far on the Rhodesian question by taking punitive action on South-West Africa. However, African countries have warned that continued reconciliation with South Africa depends on progress on the South-West Africa issue.

The UN has declared that South Africa's continued administration of the territory, seized during World War I from Germany, is illegal, and it has urged that it be given independence as a single state.

South Africa has usually argued that the tribes and ethnic groups there, which include 90,000 whites, are distinct peoples or nations that might be allowed to achieve a sort of independence similar to the nonwhite "homelands" envisaged in South Africa itself as a substitute for racial power-sharing.

The Vorster government has shifted its stance in an attempt to placate world opinion, but in a limited way. The new position—as outlined in a recent speech by Mr. Vorster and in two statements released last week by Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller—is that South Africa does not claim "one inch" of South-West Africa as its own territory and is prepared to permit the people of South-West Africa to decide their own future. A plan is already under way for a conference of political leaders there to discuss the future.

## Withdrawal Barred

Mr. Vorster previously said that he would not agree to the UN demand that South Africa withdraw from the territory and would not permit any UN presence or supervision during the transition to self-determination. He also refused to agree to any official role for the militant South-West Africa Peoples Organization as envisaged by the UN.

In a somewhat conciliatory mood, South Africa has agreed to negotiate and meet again with representatives of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and to invite black figures at the UN or the Organization of African Unity to visit the territory.

None of this tends, however, to conceal that the Vorster government appears to prefer and is moving toward a formula of "separate development" that

would fall far short of one-man, one-vote independence in a unitary South-West Africa.

U.S. Rules Out Sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 4 (AP).—The United States ruled out yesterday compulsory sanctions that Africans have been

demanding of the Security Council to force South Africa out of South-West Africa.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali declared: "In our view it would not be appropriate to invoke mandatory sanctions, which specifically are reserved for a situation of war and peace."

South Africa has usually argued that the tribes and ethnic groups there, which include 90,000 whites, are distinct peoples or nations that might be allowed to achieve a sort of independence similar to the nonwhite "homelands" envisaged in South Africa itself as a substitute for racial power-sharing.

The Vorster government has shifted its stance in an attempt to placate world opinion, but in a limited way. The new position—as outlined in a recent speech by Mr. Vorster and in two statements released last week by Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller—is that South Africa does not claim "one inch" of South-West Africa as its own territory and is prepared to permit the people of South-West Africa to decide their own future. A plan is already under way for a conference of political leaders there to discuss the future.

Withdrawal Barred

Mr. Vorster previously said that he would not agree to the UN demand that South Africa withdraw from the territory and would not permit any UN presence or supervision during the transition to self-determination. He also refused to agree to any official role for the militant South-West Africa Peoples Organization as envisaged by the UN.

In a somewhat conciliatory mood, South Africa has agreed to negotiate and meet again with representatives of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and to invite black figures at the UN or the Organization of African Unity to visit the territory.

None of this tends, however, to conceal that the Vorster government appears to prefer and is moving toward a formula of "separate development" that

would fall far short of one-man, one-vote independence in a unitary South-West Africa.

## Concern Over Kremlin Interests

## Europe, Asia Efforts by China Are Stirring Russian Anxiety

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has been showing signs of anxiety recently over what it views as an insidious campaign by China to outflank Soviet interests in Europe and Asia.

In press articles, speeches and private comments during the last few weeks, the Russians have expressed displeasure at Chinese efforts to develop closer ties with both Western Europe and Japan as well as to discredit Soviet support of Communists in Indochina.

The already cool relations between the two Communist nations have turned cooler with a number of Peking initiatives that appeared to set Moscow on the defensive.

The Soviet Union has been upset by China's plan to open up relations with the European Economic Community, an oppor-

tunity that the Kremlin passed up earlier. This was exacerbated by the cordial reception that Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping received in France last month.

Moscow has also been angered by Peking's support for a stronger military and political alliance in Western Europe, interpreting this as a deliberate subversion of Soviet efforts to promote accommodation between Eastern and Western Europe.

In the latest issue of the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, published today, Peking is chastised further for urging the United States to concentrate on its interests in Europe. The newspaper contends that Peking seeks to "substitute confrontation" between Washington and Moscow "for the relaxation of tensions in the international arena."

For some months, the Russians have warned the Japanese against concluding a friendship treaty with the Chinese that would incorporate Peking's provision opposing attempts by any country to establish hegemony in Asia. The Chinese effort is seen here as a maneuver to trim Soviet standing in Asia and rebuff Moscow's effort to convene an Asian collective security system.

While Tokyo has so far resisted any pact with Peking that includes such language, Moscow reacted with outrage when the Japanese Socialist leader, Romoichi Narita, allowed the hegemony phrase to be included in a communiqué at the end of his week-long visit to China last month. In an unusual editorial, the party newspaper Pravda charged that Mr. Narita did not "want to grasp the simple truth that the Maoists needed to blame the Soviet Union

## Mao Pretended To Be Marxist, 2 Russians Say

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP).—Two Soviet writers have published a book on the political career of Mao Tse-tung, claiming the leader of China's revolution "was never a real Marxist."

Tass said yesterday that the book, "Pages from Mao Tse-tung's Political Biography," asserts that the Chinese Communist party chairman only pretended to be a Marxist as he pursued "his sole aim—to usurp all power in the CPC (Communist Party of China) and China."

But the book's authors agree with the official Kremlin line that the Chinese people should not be blamed for the faults of their leaders. Tass said the authors, Oleg Vladimirov and Vladimir Ryazantsev, were experts on China.

In order to cover up their own hegemonic aspirations.

Even a recent visit by a delegation of Chinese newsmen to Japan prompted an outcry from Pravda, which contended Monday that the Chinese visitors were stirring up local "reactionist sentiments" about the return of the Kurile Islands, occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II. The sovereignty of the four islands has been a major obstacle to concluding a peace treaty between Moscow and Tokyo. The rivalry has also intensified over newly Communist Indochina. The Soviet press has complained that China is trying to "cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's solidarity" with the victors in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

## Canada Is Trying to Deport Former Thieu Security Aide

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP).—Canadian officials are quietly seeking to deport a former Vietnamese general with a reputation for corruption and trafficking in drugs. His presence has raised a controversy over whether Canada should continue accepting Vietnamese refugees with a past that is politically or criminally tainted.

At the center of protests from politicians, other refugee groups of Vietnamese in Canada and Asian scholars is the presence in Montreal of former Lt. Gen. Dang Van Quang, 45, a special assistant for military and security affairs for former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The former general, a close friend of Mr. Thieu, left a U.S. refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, Ark., allegedly with CIA help, and was flown to Montreal May 18.

Now the embarrassed Canadian Ministry of Immigration is seeking to pressure Mr. Quang, who is in seclusion in a 14-room house of a Vietnamese associate in the Montreal suburbs, into either leaving of his own accord or being expelled.

## Saigon 'Epitome'

Officials in Canada and Washington said yesterday that the United States has informally told Canada that it wants no part of Mr. Quang, who was described recently by a State Department official formerly stationed in Saigon as "perhaps the epitome of everything that was wrong in South Vietnam."

In addition to Mr. Quang, Canadian officials said they were investigating security checks on a number of Vietnamese believed to be closely connected with him. The circle of Vietnamese reportedly has large sums of money, which they are investing in mo-

## Ethiopia Bombs Sultan's Forces

ADDIS ABABA, June 4 (AP).—Diplomatic sources today reported large-scale fighting in eastern Ethiopia between government forces and supporters of a semi-independent Moslem sultan who controls a fifth of the country.

The sources said air force planes bombed and strafed targets around Assaita, the small town where Sultan Ali Mirrah Hanfare lives.

Sultan Ali Mirrah, 53, is the leader of nearly 3 million Afar tribesmen and the last of Ethiopia's once-powerful feudal nobles. His followers operate their own courts and collect their own taxes in an area including important trade routes to the Red Sea port of Assab and the French-held port of Djibouti.

## Cosmos-742 Launched

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-742 into orbit yesterday, Tass reported.

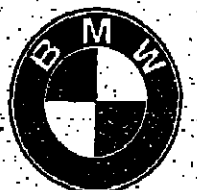


# Unity of purpose.

Driving today is an affair of rapid decisions. Get up and go? Or wait and see? A good driver knows that dull driving may not be safe driving, and that daring is different from skill.

For him, a BMW gives the performance and control on which split-second decisions turn, and the comfort that breeds relaxation and restraint. The technology, in fact, on which controlled motoring depends.

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BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

## BMW-cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.

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## International Women's Year: Hard Sell With Token Results

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT)—International Women's Year is beginning to resemble those hard-sell promotional campaigns that are supposed to motivate consumers to buy more doughnuts in October because it's doughnut month or purchase aspirin and pretzels during their special weeks.

Just about every government has issued a stamp or a proclamation. The pro-feminists have staged pageants and contests, published pamphlets and plastered walls with posters of the IWY emblem, a plumpish peace dove with the mathematical equal sign where its tail feathers should sprout.

It is not completely clear how all this activity is supposed to advance the triple aim of IWY as defined by the United Nations General Assembly: promoting equality between men and women, integrating women into economic development and strengthening peace.

### A Defense

The UN's staff here, busy packaging IWY for sale to the public, defends the gimmickry as a useful and effective part of "consciousness-raising" to keep IWY and the cause out front.

The "year" seems to be having its impact, but not always as its supporters intended:

• In Lisbon, an IWY rally was turned into a shouting, shoving melee when 2,000 men attacked

the Portuguese feminists. "We shall write to the UN and report how we were treated," vowed one demonstrator. If they did, their letter of complaint never turned up in the IWY section.

• In Somalia, a stronghold of the Moslem faith, the revolutionary government decreed a prohibition on sex discrimination that sent angry zealots storming into the mosques in protest. Ten agitators later were executed.

• In Frankfurt, 600 feminists gathered for an international party on women's rights and wound up with a call to women to strike and refuse for one day to perform all "wifely services." There were no protests on this occasion; the men had been banned from attending.

Elsewhere the response to IWY has been less extreme. Britain's national campaign was launched with a formal reception.

In contrast to the complete apathy in some countries, Australia has gone for IWY in such a big way that Prime Minister Gough Whitlam is being accused by political critics of pandering to the women's vote and making IWY the "major sideshow attraction" of 1975.

The high point of the year-long observance is to be the international conference in Mexico City June 19 to July 2, and so far 104 governments have expressed interest in attending, which is not the same as deciding to send a delegation, and only one—Saudi Arabia—has rejected the invitation.

### Finances

However, Hevi Sipila, the assistant secretary-general who will direct the conference, manages to sound earnest and confident that all will go well despite some worries over finances.

The UN budgeted \$3 million for the population conference in Bucharest last year, but only \$350,000 for Mexico, a fair indication that it is not a key issue in government ministries.

But even Mrs. Sipila finds it hard to deny the evidence that governments are not taking the observance as seriously as she hoped. Originally scheduled for Bogotá, Colombia, the party was shifted when a new Colombian government appeared uneasy to host it.

Then the conference date was moved up because delegations and top UN officials had more pressing commitments elsewhere.

The United States will be represented by a delegation with Daniel Parker, administrator of the Agency for International Development, and Patricia Bates, the United States member of the Commission on the Status of Women, serving as the co-heads.



FROM ANGERS TO "RAGS"—The Ballet-Théâtre Contemporain of Angers, France, is back in Paris for the fifth time since it was founded six years ago. Here Muriel Belondo dances "Rags 30," choreographed by Brian MacDonald to music by Scott Joplin, Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, among others. The company is

giving alternate programs at the Théâtre de la Ville through July 14. "Rags 30" is on the first one, which also includes a ballet by John Butler. "Kill What I Love," a version of "Othello" to music by Stravinsky. The second program is devoted to ballets by young choreographers.

Associated Press

## From Near Disaster to N.Y. Hit

By William Glover

NEW YORK (AP)—New marketing methods are changing show business. One recent campaign turned a Broadway near-disaster into a smash success.

The theatrical profession, a handcraft anachronism in a mass production industrial era, is beginning to use the techniques that sell cars, cosmetics and soda pop.

"Of course," Ken Harper says, "saturation selling only works if what you've got is good." Mr. Harper is a former radio disk jockey who turned "The Wiz"—an all-black musical based on "The Wizard of Oz"—into a show that won seven Tony Awards and which he insists may eventually gross \$100 million.

On opening night, however, the production had a "nothing advance" of \$65,000, the first reviews were mixed and the closing notice already was posted.

### Movie Logic

"The great thing was having a backer who has a movie logic," the impresario says. Twentieth Century-Fox had put up the capital of \$750,000. More important, the studio knew critics were not always a sure barometer of public interest in films.

An additional \$100,000 was posted to keep the show running a month—if it showed box-office life, particularly on weekends. Then \$120,000 was invested for an intensive publicity campaign.

"We realized our audience was mostly movie-oriented," Mr. Harper says. "We came out because everyone knows about the Judy Garland 1939 starrer still shown on television."



Ken Harper, former radio disk jockey who turned "The Wiz" into a box-office hit.

Newspaper advertising was concentrated in Friday editions, rather than the usual Sunday ones. Audience response cards showed strong word-of-mouth potential. And in a two-week saturation of the airwaves, 101 one-minute "spots" were bought on television.

Using video commercials was not new. A particularly profitable predecessor, still using the medium, was "Pippin." But this campaign was the biggest.

### By Third Week

By the third week, "The Wiz" had passed the break-even point with a box-office gross of \$77,000. It since has soared to a steady weekly take of \$123,000 and has built a \$700,000 advance.

"Major attendance so far consists mostly of young people and

older people, most of whom I never seen a stage show before," Mr. Harper says. "They're divided about 50-50 between blacks and whites."

Mr. Harper got the "strictly commercial" idea of doing an all-black adaptation of L. Frank Baum's story for two reasons: "It was a family-oriented show everybody knows," he notes. "And black music has universal appeal."

Standard Broadway musicals, nowadays, he feels, are handicapped because most white recording stars prefer to do their own numbers instead of show tunes. "Black artists by and large," he continues, "do not write their own music. So if you have a score they can identify with, there's a possibility they'll record songs from a Broadway show."

### Spinoff Values

Such spinoff values as album, sheet music, movie rights and the merchandising possibilities of T-shirts, Dorothy dolls and "Wizard of Oz" games loom large in his computer appraisal of the property's ultimate worth.

"This is the first black show that isn't a black show," says George Faison, its choreographer. "This is the first time you get a chance to come on stage as a character, not a stereotype."

The staff as well as the cast is black, in contrast with previous projects which have had mixed staffs.

"With this we can say we know what theater is about," the choreographer says. "We can do good theater. 'The Wiz' has laid the basis for our existence on Broadway."

### Filipino Heads ILO

GENEVA, June 4 (AP)—The Philippines Secretary of Labor, Blas Ople, was elected president of the annual meeting of the 125-nation International Labor Organization, which opened here today.

## ABC, Moscow Give Details of TV Exchange

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT)—Officials of the American Broadcasting Companies, Inc., and the Soviet Union have announced the details of an exchange of television and radio programs to be made this year.

ABC-TV will make a three-hour special on life in the Soviet Union, as well as producing segments of programs in the Soviet Union. ABC will aid the Soviet Committee for Radio and Television in filming a television program about the United States.

The Soviet Union and United States broadcasting units will jointly produce a documentary about the forthcoming Soyuz-Apollo space flight and will exchange telecasts of athletic events, the announcement said.

The agreement to exchange programs was made public last November.

However, Hevi Sipila, the assistant secretary-general who will direct the conference, manages to sound earnest and confident that all will go well despite some worries over finances.

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## Where Top Michelin Brass Take Guests for Lunch

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, June 4 (NYT)—On Friday, the top echelon of Michelin inspectors are hosting a lunch for a few members of the Club des Cent. The Club is the most august gastronomic society in France and the members pride themselves on their hypercritical palates. Consequently, the Michelin team is aware that the invitation is a test for their own savoir vivre.

The choice of locale will be a private dining room of La Mère, a two-star restaurant in the Guide Michelin. Choosing La Mère for this reunion, however, is tantamount to conferring the top prize in the "hors catégorie" division.

The menu for the 17 guests has been pinpointed by the Michelin

captain and Marcel Trompier, the proprietor. The start will be a grandmère of truffles and lobster, a salad of lobster meat and quartered truffles in a cognac flavored mayonnaise.

La Mère right now is serving a similar salad with crayfish. The other day, Louis Leonce of the Mouscardins in St. Tropez and Paul Esau of the Chapon Pin in Thoiry (both eminent restaurateurs) consumed it with undisguised relish. "I only eat this dish once a year," said Leonce. "It is too much work to shell crayfish to prepare it for ourselves."

### The Second Course

Second course for the Michelin-Mère repeat will be one of the restaurant's regular specialties, oysters au champagne. La Mère serves Belons 0 all year. "The old dictum of 8-months only was based on slow transportation and

lack of refrigeration which made oysters risky during the summer," said Trompier.

The oysters are removed from their shells, and delicately poached in their own water, which has been flavored with a touch of minced shallots. They are skinned out and set back into their original shells, held waiting in a warm place. Half the oyster poaching water is discarded to be replaced by the same amount of brut champagne, and boiled down to a concentration. This reduction is incorporated into a hollandaise aerated with a little crème fraîche. The sauce is napped over the oysters and given a last golden brown under the salamander.

This is a rich and noble dish for the group Trompier refers to as "the gratin of French gourmandise."

Main course will be saddle of

lamb, Prince Noir, a preparation used as a criterion in the exams of the Best Kitchen Worker of France competition three years ago. It will be followed by a mixed green salad and a platter of assorted cheeses selected by Kamlin, the maître fromager of the Rue de Vaugirard.

### The Desserts

Desserts are always an embarrassing finale at La Mère, where two pastry chefs maintain a constant fresh supply of tarts, éclairs, petits fours and frivolities. The wind-up of the June lunch will be three varieties of strawberries presented with strawberry and raspberry sherbets. There will be a raspberry mille feuilles, two macarons colored to stimulate the Guide Michelin and the annual of the Club des Cent, and the usual wealth of ethereal macaroons and petits fours which are peerless in Paris.

## Before Alitalia, everybody thought 'Intermezzo' was a movie starring Ingrid Bergman & Leslie Howard.



It was.

But it's a lot more now. It's a holiday in Rome, and instead of Ingrid and Leslie being the stars, you are.

All you have to do is plan your next flight to bring you through Rome—at probably no extra air fare if you happen to be going on somewhere else afterwards—and sign up before you leave for an Alitalia Intermezzo break. Lasting anywhere from 12 hours to

several days.

So that you can have a bit of relaxation during a long flight from, say, Amsterdam to Johannesburg, or London to the Far East. Or after a routine business trip to Zurich or Milan.

From Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport you're escorted by special coach, to a luxurious hotel in the centre of things. Such as the Excelsior on the Via Veneto, or the Jolly



Hotel next to the Borghese Gardens, or the Hotel Beverly Hills in the Largo Benedetto Marcello, or the Hotel Forum overlooking its namesake.

There the drama begins. You have the backdrop of famous films such as "Roman Holiday" and "Three Coins in the Fountain." You can even throw three coins in the fountain, if you want to—the Trevi Fountain by Nicola Salvi.

Alitalia makes sure you see all the great attractions, and lots of Rome's lesser known ones—from a comfortable seat on a tour coach. You choose the tour before you arrive; you'll be picked up at your hotel door and dropped back there afterwards. Or for about 8 c., take an unlimited ride on a Rome bus on your own.

And if you're on an extended Intermezzo holiday, you can see Naples or Florence as well.

But the sights don't consist only of the glory that was Rome: the Colosseum, St. Peter's and the Spanish Steps, but of the glory



that is Rome: glorious weather, flower stalls, the wandering musician, delicious roman dishes to be savoured at leisure.

Alitalia can arrange your meals as part of Intermezzo, or you can follow your own nose when you arrive at a little open-air restaurant in Trastevere or "Roma storica" where one still eats like a king for about \$ 8.00.



There's a lot more to Intermezzo—the shopping and the nightlife—but there's one element that makes Intermezzo instantly attractive: the price.

Intermezzo holidays begin at about \$ 28.00 a day. Or less than half what it would cost you to organize it yourself.

For information and tickets—you must book before you leave—visit your local Travel Agent.

And don't forget to ask about your wife. After all, would Leslie Howard have forgotten Ingrid?

**Alitalia**  
Mix business with Italy



**W. Germany's  
Payments Hit  
April Deficit****But Small Surplus Set  
in First Four Months**

FRANKFURT, June 4 (AP)—With West Germany's economy lessening during the current worldwide recession, the nation's basic balance of payments has tipped into deficit, the Bundesbank reported today.

The shortfall in April was 1,226 million deutsche marks, a sharp reversal of the revised March surplus of a 378-million DM surplus and the April 1974 surplus of 2,48 million DM.

The basic balance, comprising current account—trade, four m. transport and the like—and long-term capital movements, is considered the most important indicator of the country's fundamental payments position.

For the first four months of this year, the basic balance shows a modest surplus of 934 million DM compared with a surplus of 9.2 billion DM a year ago.

The overall balance in April was a deficit by 2,587 billion DM, compared with a revised surplus of 941 million DM in March and surplus of 2,459 billion DM in April a year ago.

However, for the first four months of the year the overall account shows a surplus of 2.4 billion DM, up from 1.95 billion M a year ago.

The current account, an important indicator within the basic balance, showed a preliminary April surplus of 676 million DM, down from a revised surplus of 1,544 million DM in March and a surplus of 2,283 billion DM in April a year ago.

For the year to date, the current account registered a surplus of 6,232 billion DM, down from 9,739 billion reported a year ago.

Long-term capital transactions showed a preliminary 1.9-billion DM deficit in April, compared with a revised deficit of 1,168 billion DM in March and with a surplus of 94 million DM in April.

For the year to date, the deficit in the long-term capital account totals 5.3 billion DM, up sharply from a 618-million-DM deficit at this time last year.

**French Balance Better**

PARIS, June 4 (REUTERS)—France's balance-of-payments position improved sharply during the first four months of the year, provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry yesterday showed.

The current account registered a deficit of 1.15 billion francs compared to a deficit of 1.91 billion francs in the same quarter last year. However, when corrected for seasonal variations, this year's figure becomes a modest surplus of 100 million francs.

It cited the economic slowdown in France, which has resulted in lower imports, and the good performance of the franc on the foreign exchange market—which has cut the cost of imports—as contributing to the improvement.

Merchandise trade in the first quarter showed a surplus of 890 million francs, a sharp reversal of the 5,566-million-franc deficit reported in the year-ago quarter. Services showed a 700-million-franc surplus in the latest period compared with a deficit of 150 million francs last year. Transfer payments remained in deficit, rising to 2.7 billion francs from 2 billion in the 1974 quarter.

Long-term capital movements showed a surplus of 1.95 billion francs in the latest period, up from a surplus of 954 million francs last year.

The ministry noted that foreign capital flowing into the country was not as artificially induced as the increase took place despite the slowdown of the official borrowings of dollars abroad.

**London Stocks Rise  
On Eve of EEC Vote**

LONDON, June 4 (Reuters)—Shares prices advanced to the highest level for 18 months on the London Stock Exchange today in expectation of a "yes" vote in referendum on the Common Market tomorrow.

The Financial Times index of leading shares gained 8.4 points to close at 399, an indication of hopes of the British business and financial world that Britain will remain in the European community.

One dealer said, "If there were any serious doubt about the outcome, prices would be tumbling and so would the pound."

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Fuji Photo Sees Slight Profit Rise**

Fuji Photo Film of Japan expects its net profits for the current six months ending Oct. 31 to show a slight increase over the 2 billion yen (about \$89 million) attained for the six months ended April 30. The figure for the half year ended April 30 was down 21 per cent from the previous term. Gross sales are also likely to increase moderately from the 91.65 billion yen for the latest six months. A spokesman says the profit decline was due mainly to large production cutbacks which reduced the company's operational rate to 75 per cent of capacity, as well as higher wage and transportation costs. The production cutback has enabled the company to lower its stocks by 3 billion yen and they now total 7 billion yen. As a result, the company expects to increase its production by 7 per cent during the current six months.

**VAW Rules Out Stake in Reynolds**

Veredigte Aluminium-Werke (VAW) says it is not interested in buying a stake in the loss-ridden Hamburg aluminum smelting plant of Reynolds Metal Co. Commenting on talks with Reynolds, the state-owned West German company says it might eventually lease or rent part of the works. Last autumn, a Hamburg court ruled the plant could work at up to two-thirds of its full 100,000 metric-ton capacity for this year, after which the fluorine emission situation would be reviewed. Reynolds said last month it thought its provisions for the plant's losses up to Dec. 31 would be enough to cover its financial exposure in Hamburg. VAW itself made a profit of 23.3 million deutsche marks last year against a loss

of 82 million in 1973, but foresees heavy operating losses of more than 50 million DM in 1975, board member Rudolf Escherich says.

**Oil-Find in the Adriatic**

The French oil firm ELF-ERAP has discovered oil in the Adriatic Sea off the coast of Italy but says that further tests will be needed to assess the find's commercial significance. ELF is the drilling operator for an international consortium including BP's Italian subsidiary, France's Aquitaine oil group and some French and Italian independent oil companies. An initial drilling 25 kilometers (15 miles) offshore from the port of Trieste brought up heavy quality oil whose presence has been confirmed by a second drilled nearby, the company says. "The heavy nature of the oil means it is not of the best refining quality. Further test drillings and geological studies will have to be made to decide whether it can be extracted commercially, officials say."

**Heinz Bid for Staley Uncertain**

A spokesman for H.J. Heinz Co. has backed off from remarks that the company did not plan to pursue its proposed acquisition of A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. The spokesman now says he does not know whether Heinz plans to continue its efforts to acquire the Illinois corn and soybean processor whose shares were bought by Heinz stock. Originally, Heinz had said its offer was subject to acceptance by Staley's board. After the offer was rejected, the spokesman indicated that Heinz did not plan to pursue the merger further, but now he says he did not intend to convey that impression.

**High Spending Seen Creating Future Problems****Simon Says Budget Deficits May Continue**

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 4 (T)—Treasury Secretary William Simon warned today that new federal spending programs that will produce a large deficit in the year beginning July 1 are almost sure also to produce large deficits in fiscal 1977 and beyond.

He told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that this means that the United States is sowing the seeds for future trouble, even if that trouble is several years down the road.

Mr. Simon said he is especially worried that a new round of high inflation will begin, as the deficits continue large.

The administration expects a deficit of about \$80 billion in fiscal 1976, but most observers believe the shortfall could be well above that figure.

Mr. Simon told Congress that the recession is ending, but he warned today that the new federal spending programs that will produce a large deficit in the year beginning July 1 are almost sure also to produce large deficits in fiscal 1977 and beyond.

There are two major constraints on how far and how fast the current recovery can go, he said. One restraint is the state of financial markets and their ability to absorb heavy federal borrowing along with credit needs of industry.

The other "is the state of our industrial capacity and its ability to support a strong recovery without encountering serious bottlenecks," he said.

Mr. Simon said the government could not do as much to expand industrial capacity as it could to control federal spending. But he warned that excessive federal borrowing could crowd out private credit needs which would be used to expand capacity.

He said the federal budget must be put back in balance and the growth of federal spending limited.

"Unless we check that runaway growth, there is a serious risk in my opinion that the federal government itself may clog the financial markets and choke off economic recovery," he said.

**Workers at British Chrysler  
Vote to End 3-Week Strike**

COVENTRY, England, June 4 (UPI)—Four thousand Chrysler auto workers voted overwhelmingly today to end a wildcat strike that paralyzed Chrysler auto production in Britain for three weeks.

The strikers, all engine builders at the company's Ryton plant, accepted their shop steward's recommendation to take Chrysler's pay offer of an extra \$8 for an average of \$22 a week.

A Chrysler spokesman said the engine plant should be back in production by tonight but normal production at the company's other British factories could not be resumed before next week.

The strike began amid rumors that Chrysler planned to reduce their operations in Britain after incurring an \$18-million loss last year.

Strike leader Bob Morris defied a return-to-work appeal by Prime Minister Harold Wilson and claimed that Chrysler workers were the lowest paid in Coventry, the center of the British auto industry.

A Chrysler spokesman said union leaders are continuing negotiations with the company about a worker participation scheme, an integral part of the

**U.K. Property Concern  
Has Loss in Half Year**

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ)—MEPC Ltd. today reported a post-tax loss for the March 31 half of \$145 million compared with a year-earlier post-tax profit of \$24.2 million.

The property company omitted its interim dividend. Shares of MEPC fell to 140 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the results were announced, down 5 of the day.

**U.S. Changes Index  
Of Price Increases**

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).

—Price indexes come in all shapes and sizes. Last week the Commerce Department, without fanfare or even a formal announcement, recognized that the index it had been stressing was not the best shape and size, and elevated in its place another of the three price gauges it calculates. This switch, economists agree, will mean more accurate representation of price changes.

The denoted index is the long-established implicit price deflator of the gross national product, which fell into disfavor because of its propensity for depicting price increases that did not occur, or vice versa.

The reason for this quirk is that the deflator is computed using weights that change each quarter, depending upon production of each component item during that quarter. If, for example, autos were to drop from 20 per cent of the GNP during one quarter to 10 per cent in the next, their representation in the deflator would drop proportionately.

Changing weights were not a very serious matter until recently because the economy was relatively stable and rapid fluctuations in production were not occurring. Shifts in weights remained small so the index was reflecting mostly price changes. Moreover, when the inflation rate was only 1 or 2 per cent no one cared much whether the deflator was a good price index.

But the advent of double-digit inflation and the economic upheavals of the last two years, particularly the collapse of the housing and automobile industries, have unleashed all sorts of distortions.

Distorted Impact  
A change in weights affects price changes in two ways. First, where prices are rising at a slower rate in a key industry, such as automobiles, a drop in relative production will mean less weight by that industry in the deflator. Therefore, the larger price increase in the rest of the economy will have a disproportionate impact. This also works the other way around.

Second, and more important, the index numbers used to calculate percentage increases were set at 100 back in 1958. Because of widely differing increases in the last 17 years, the GNP index number at the end of 1974 was at 177.77 while the automobile industry, whose prices did not begin to rise appreciably until the mid-1960s, trailed at 127.2.

Due to disparities in the component indexes of the GNP deflator, any change in the production mix will result in different deflator because a lower or higher index number might gain more influence. If autos are at

110 and everything else at 160, a change in the auto production from 10 to 5 per cent of GNP and no increase in any prices will show up as a 1.5-per-cent increase in the deflator.

Economists say that, to end up with a number that shows true price changes, the two index numbers being compared must be constructed using the same weights.

The problem with "fixed-weighted" indexes, such as the well-known consumer price index, is that the weights are often out of date and do not reflect current production or consumption. In fact, the third of the Commerce Department's indexes is a fixed-weighted index using 1967 figures.

The GNP braintrust feels it has got around this roadblock by adopting a "chain price index." When, for instance, the price increase is calculated at the end of the second quarter, the two numbers being compared are based on weights from the first quarter. When the end of the third quarter rolls around, the exercise is repeated, using weights based on the second quarter.

Economists unanimously agree that the change is for the better. "This is clearly an improvement," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. According to Herman Leubling, chief GNP forecaster for the Treasury, the only question is "why it didn't come sooner."

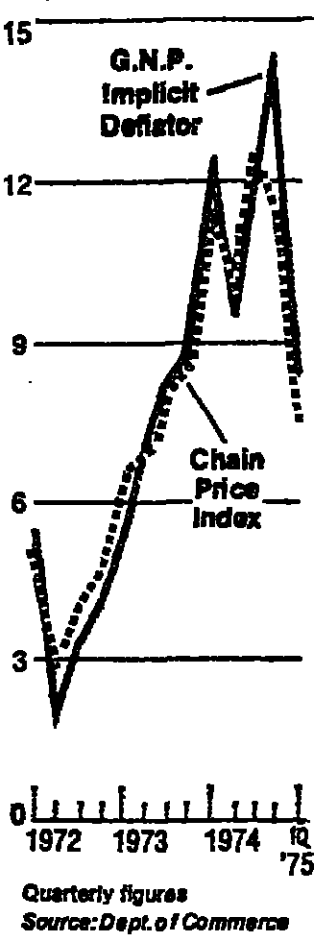
However, the chain index has a few problems. Two indexes must be constructed for each quarter, with weights for the current and prior quarters. Index numbers can only be compared with immediately preceding or following quarters with the same weights, so tables of index numbers become distorted, though percentages based on the index can be tabulated.

There is some uncertainty over whether the weights chosen for a comparison should be from the earlier or later production figures.

Leo Bernstein, a Commerce Department economist, says that tradition favors the earlier quarter but that using the later date would more closely approximate buying habits.

Coupon on Bond Issue  
Set Below 9 Per Cent  
PARIS, June 4 (REUTERS)—Interest rates on medium-term dollar debt broke a psychological barrier today with the announcement that the European Coal and Steel Community plans to float a \$50-million, seven-year issue carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent.

This will be the first public Eurobond denominated in dollars to carry a coupon below 9 per cent since April 1974.

**Measurements  
of Inflation  
(Seasonally adjusted  
annual rates)****N.Y. Prices  
End Day in  
Mixed Pattern****Analysts Cite Action  
By Fed on Fund Rates**

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT)—Prices closed widely mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.18 points to \$39.96, but advancing issues narrowly outnumbered decliners.

Volume totaled 34.9 million shares, compared with 26.56 million yesterday.

Analysts related hesitation to failure of any major bank to cut its prime rate recently despite downward interest rate pressures, the report of another sharp decline in capital outlays by big business in the first quarter and an unexpected money market move by the Federal Reserve today.

With federal funds at 4 7/8 to 5 per cent, the Fed made overnight sales of securities to dealers and simultaneously agreed to buy them back later, in effect taking money out of the market and propping up rates.

Previously, its range on Fed funds had appeared to be 4 7/8 to 5 1/8 per cent bid. However, dealers say there was no certainty that today's move indicated any significant change in the policy.

In stocks of basic industries, U.S. Steel declined 2 5/8 to \$6 1/4. Republic Steel was 30 1/4, down 1. Copper Range 32 1/2, off 1 1/4. International Paper 43 5/8, down 1 1/8. Mead 16 1/2, off 1/2. Kaiser Aluminum 27 5/8, down 3/8. Alcoa 44 3/8, down 1/2. Union Carbide 58 1/2, down 2 1/8. Dow Chemical 87 1/2, off 2.

Several stocks in the basic industry groups were lower yesterday following a Wall Street Journal and AP-Dow Jones report that an expected slow economic recovery could make stocks of basic industries vulnerable through price cutting and lethargic inventory liquidation.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.43 at 90.04. The most active issue was Elcor Chemical, up 1/2 to 3 5/8, on volume of 101,500 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.07 to 83.72.

In Chicago, wheat, corn and soybean futures advanced from 5 cents to 10 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but heavy profit-taking in the closing minutes cut the gains sharply.

Soybean futures closed with an advance of 5 1/2 cents a bushel, but wheat and corn prices were irregular and oats lost nearly 2 cents. Soybean meal was steady to about \$1 a ton higher. Soybean oil, up 75 points at one time, closed with a gain of about 20 points.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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# Pittsburgh National Bank

AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

	1974	1973
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Due from Banks		
Cash and Due from Banks—Demand	\$ 189,435,243	\$ 279,748,094
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit of Domestic Banks	160,780,350	—
Foreign Time Accounts	4,552,528	47,300,000
Total Cash and Due from Banks	354,768,121	327,048,094
<b>Securities:</b>		
U.S. Treasury Securities	110,690,879	133,233,787
State, Municipal, and Other Public Obligations	362,534,559	334,408,077
Other Securities	96,018,639	17,964,019
Trading Account Securities	179,204,407	174,608,455
Total Securities	748,448,484	660,213,318
<b>Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell</b>	218,449,861	306,800,000
<b>Loans</b>	1,388,769,589	1,220,876,505
Bank Premises and Equipment	61,069,725	61,218,301
Other Assets	100,812,220	42,318,884
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,882,318,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,618,472,882</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Deposits in Domestic Offices:</b>		
Demand	\$ 947,331,242	\$ 902,386,912
Savings	511,323,846	470,913,978
Other Time	725,518,156	603,528,292
Deposits in Foreign Offices	29,518,179	88,406,733
Total Deposits	2,213,681,223	2,075,235,915
<b>Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase</b>	335,555,382	282,278,000
Accrued Dividends and Expenses	33,075,815	23,175,736
Other Liabilities	93,593,356	38,651,383
Total Liabilities	2,675,915,766	2,419,339,614
<b>RESERVE FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES</b>	<b>19,558,825</b>	<b>19,558,825</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>		
Capital Stock (\$10 par value) authorized and outstanding, 3,084,950 shares	30,849,500	30,849,500
Surplus	90,942,900	90,942,900
Undivided Profits	65,050,989	57,782,043
Total Capital	186,843,389	179,574,443
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital	<b>\$ 2,882,318,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,618,472,882</b>

DIRECTORS			
FRANK E. AGNEW, Jr. President Williams J. Copeland Vice Chairman	DOUGLAS GRYMES President Kaiser Company, Inc.	R. HEATH LARRY Vice Chairman United States Steel Corporation	WILLIAM R. ROESCH President and Chief Executive Officer Kaiser Industries Corporation
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ROBERT D. FERGUSON Partner Tucker, Arenberg & Ferguson	HENRY L. HILLMAN President The Hillman Company	ROBERT C. NILSON President JOSEPH A. NEUBAUER President PPG Industries, Inc.	ROBERT E. WILLIAMS President and Chief Executive Officer G. F. Business Equipment, Inc. EDWIN H. YEO, III Vice Chairman
MERLE E. GRILLAND Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	DOUGLAS A. JONES President H. H. Robertson Company	LUTHER S. SINGLEY Executive Vice President and General Manager West Penn Power Company	GEORGE L. WILCOX Vice Chairman, Alliant Westinghouse Electric Corporation ROBERT E. WILLIAMS President and Chief Executive Officer G. F. Business Equipment, Inc.



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LEESBURG, VA.      NEW YORK, N.Y.      PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
TOWSON, MD.      WASHINGTON, D.C.      WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

	Price Yen		
Asahi Glass	275	Matsui E. Wdg.	
Canon	270	Mitsubishi Mfg. Ind.	
Dai Nip. Print	460	Aitabshi Corp.	
Fuji Bank	360	Aitabshi Co.	
Fuji Photo	320	Fuji Photo	
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec.	
Horiba Motor	392	Shant	
I. Itoh	410	Shiohito	
J. Japan Air L.	1,680	Sony Corp.	
Kanai E.l. Per.	748	Sunthoro Bank	
Kio Soap	712	Yokohama Marine	
Kirin Brewery	720	Tokaido	
Komatsu	353	Teijin	
Kubota	325	Tokyo Machine	
Narus Ind.	220	Toray	
		Toyoda	

& European Gold Markets				
June 4, 1975				
	Open	Close	H.I.	
London	165.95	165.75	+	0
Zurich	165.80	165.50	+	0
Paris (125.5 kilo)	166.75	170.87	+	0
U.S. dollar per international gold bar (1,000)			Indiced	Series =
Indiced value:	1,100.00			
Value expressed in U.S. dollars:				+70

*Deloitte & Touche* — International Banks

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

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U.S. Commodity Prices		London Commodities	
	Change	Close	Previous
<b>Grains</b>			
Wheat, No. 2	↓ 1/4	1.04 1/2	1.05
Wheat, No. 3	↓ 1/4	1.02 1/2	1.03
Wheat, No. 4	↓ 1/4	1.00 1/2	1.01
Wheat, No. 5	↓ 1/4	0.98 1/2	0.99
Wheat, No. 6	↓ 1/4	0.96 1/2	0.97
Wheat, No. 7	↓ 1/4	0.94 1/2	0.95
Wheat, No. 8	↓ 1/4	0.92 1/2	0.93
Wheat, No. 9	↓ 1/4	0.90 1/2	0.91
Wheat, No. 10	↓ 1/4	0.88 1/2	0.89
Wheat, No. 11	↓ 1/4	0.86 1/2	0.87
Wheat, No. 12	↓ 1/4	0.84 1/2	0.85
Wheat, No. 13	↓ 1/4	0.82 1/2	0.83
Wheat, No. 14	↓ 1/4	0.80 1/2	0.81
Wheat, No. 15	↓ 1/4	0.78 1/2	0.79
Wheat, No. 16	↓ 1/4	0.76 1/2	0.77
Wheat, No. 17	↓ 1/4	0.74 1/2	0.75
Wheat, No. 18	↓ 1/4	0.72 1/2	0.73
Wheat, No. 19	↓ 1/4	0.70 1/2	0.71
Wheat, No. 20	↓ 1/4	0.68 1/2	0.69
Wheat, No. 21	↓ 1/4	0.66 1/2	0.67
Wheat, No. 22	↓ 1/4	0.64 1/2	0.65
Wheat, No. 23	↓ 1/4	0.62 1/2	0.63
Wheat, No. 24	↓ 1/4	0.60 1/2	0.61
Wheat, No. 25	↓ 1/4	0.58 1/2	0.59
Wheat, No. 26	↓ 1/4	0.56 1/2	0.57
Wheat, No. 27	↓ 1/4	0.54 1/2	0.55
Wheat, No. 28	↓ 1/4	0.52 1/2	0.53
Wheat, No. 29	↓ 1/4	0.50 1/2	0.51
Wheat, No. 30	↓ 1/4	0.48 1/2	0.49
Wheat, No. 31	↓ 1/4	0.46 1/2	0.47
Wheat, No. 32	↓ 1/4	0.44 1/2	0.45
Wheat, No. 33	↓ 1/4	0.42 1/2	0.43
Wheat, No. 34	↓ 1/4	0.40 1/2	0.41
Wheat, No. 35	↓ 1/4	0.38 1/2	0.39
Wheat, No. 36	↓ 1/4	0.36 1/2	0.37
Wheat, No. 37	↓ 1/4	0.34 1/2	0.35
Wheat, No. 38	↓ 1/4	0.32 1/2	0.33
Wheat, No. 39	↓ 1/4	0.30 1/2	0.31
Wheat, No. 40	↓ 1/4	0.28 1/2	0.29
Wheat, No. 41	↓ 1/4	0.26 1/2	0.27
Wheat, No. 42	↓ 1/4	0.24 1/2	0.25
Wheat, No. 43	↓ 1/4	0.22 1/2	0.23
Wheat, No. 44	↓ 1/4	0.20 1/2	0.21
Wheat, No. 45	↓ 1/4	0.18 1/2	0.19
Wheat, No. 46	↓ 1/4	0.16 1/2	0.17
Wheat, No. 47	↓ 1/4	0.14 1/2	0.15
Wheat, No. 48	↓ 1/4	0.12 1/2	0.13
Wheat, No. 49	↓ 1/4	0.10 1/2	0.11
Wheat, No. 50	↓ 1/4	0.08 1/2	0.09
Wheat, No. 51	↓ 1/4	0.06 1/2	0.07
Wheat, No. 52	↓ 1/4	0.04 1/2	0.05
Wheat, No. 53	↓ 1/4	0.02 1/2	0.03
Wheat, No. 54	↓ 1/4	0.00 1/2	0.01
Wheat, No. 55	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 56	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 57	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 58	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 59	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 60	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 61	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 62	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 63	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 64	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 65	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 66	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 67	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 68	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 69	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 70	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 71	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 72	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 73	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.00
Wheat, No. 74	↓ 1/4	0.00	0.0

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cash				SOYBEAN MEAL, 100 tons				High Low (last-closed) Close			
trading in primary markets as reported today in New York wires:								SUGAR			
FODDS											
Cattle											
Cows											
Calves											
Hogs											
Pigs											
Sheep											
Goats											
Horses											
Mules											
Donkeys											
Cattle											
Calves											
Hogs											
Pigs											
Sheep											
Goats											
Horses											
Mules											
Donkeys											
Cattle											
Calves											
Hogs											
Pigs											
Sheep											
Goats											
Horses											
Mules											
Donkeys											
Cattle											
Calves											

Soybeans (5,000 bu)		Pork bellies (10,000 lbs)		Cocoa	
July	5.05 5.09 5.01 5.04 5.01	July	77.40 79.05 76.40 77.40 78.00	July	42 45 48 49
Aug	5.05 5.09 5.01 5.04 5.01	Aug	76.35 77.45 75.90 76.40 76.00	Aug	42 45 48 49

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Company	Share	Price	Change	Volume	Market Cap	P/E Ratio	Dividend Yield	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Analyst Rating
Alcoa Inc.	100	1.50	0.05	100	150	15.0	0.00	1.55	1.45	Buy
Amgen Inc.	100	2.10	0.02	100	210	21.0	0.00	2.15	2.05	Buy
Boeing Co.	100	1.80	0.01	100	180	18.0	0.00	1.85	1.75	Buy
Caterpillar Inc.	100	2.50	0.03	100	250	25.0	0.00	2.55	2.45	Buy
General Electric	100	1.20	0.01	100	120	12.0	0.00	1.25	1.15	Buy
Johnson & Johnson	100	3.00	0.02	100	300	30.0	0.00	3.05	2.95	Buy
Merck & Co.	100	2.80	0.01	100	280	28.0	0.00	2.85	2.75	Buy
Pfizer Inc.	100	1.90	0.01	100	190	19.0	0.00	1.95	1.85	Buy
Roche Holding	100	2.20	0.02	100	220	22.0	0.00	2.25	2.15	Buy
Schering-Plough	100	2.00	0.01	100	200	20.0	0.00	2.05	1.95	Buy
Wendel Co.	100	1.10	0.01	100	110	11.0	0.00	1.15	1.05	Buy
Yale Univ. & Med. Ctr.	100	1.30	0.01	100	130	13.0	0.00	1.35	1.25	Buy

CONGO Pl	Moore EIP	Wachovia, p	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
Guinea Ind	Myers Le	Walmart S	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
Guinea Ind	Myers Le	Walmart S	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
Guinea Ind	Myers Le	Walmart S	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
Guinea Ind	Myers Le	Walmart S	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
Guinea Ind	Myers Le	Walmart S	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94</																

surcharge on cargo moving through the Suez Canal to 0.125 from 0.25 per cent. The reduc-

The surcharge reduction apparently takes into account the easing of Mideast tension and lack of misfuel during recent releases of vessels trapped in the canal since its closure eight years ago, sources said.







# American Stock Exchange Trading

-1977- Stocks and Bonds				-1977- Stocks and Bonds				-1977- Stocks and Bonds			
High Low Div in \$				High Low Div in \$				High Low Div in \$			
(Continued from preceding page)											
34 1/2 BNF A 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 Newcor 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF B 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF C 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF D 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF E 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF F 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF G 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF H 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF I 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF J 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF K 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF L 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF M 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF N 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF O 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF P 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF Q 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF R 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF S 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF T 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF U 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF V 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF W 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF X 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF Y 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF Z 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF AA 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF AB 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF AC 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF AD 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF AE 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
34 1/2 BNF AF 42 1/2	9	9	13	13	13	13	13	16 1/2 NEWCOR 34	4	25	12 1/2
3											

[illegible]

## International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdams	\$2.10	\$2.80	\$7.50
Brussels	134.82	135.90	136.42
Munich	131.35	133.48	142.59
London 30	859.00	856.00	859.00
London 90	164.93	152.21	154.93
Bilan	98.86	87.96	108.86
Paris	128.70	128.20	129.70
Geneve	387.55	379.65	383.55
London (n)	325.57	322.26	323.97
London (o)	4,468.64	4,399.94	4,564.52
Paris	289.00	270.50	291.50

(n) new. (o) old.

### FCE Quotations

June 5, 1975		1975			1976
		June	Sep	Dec	Mar
DJIA	bid/	832	835	830	
	offer	840	855	878	
FTI	bid	353	345	340	
	offer	360	370	378	
TKDJ	bid	4350	4300	4250	
	offer	4628	4700	4700	
Prom. Gas	bid	141	140	135	125
	offer	145	145	150	140
Gasoli	bid	165	129	95	95
	offer	170	110	115	120

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- de la comptabilité générale et sociale
- de la gestion de la trésorerie et du fonds de roulement
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- des questions juridiques et fiscales.

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## Nobiliary 2d

## Grundy Triumphs in English Derby

By Bernard Kirsch

SOM, England, June 4 (UPI)—Grundy, a 9-year-old, is from a family of slow ers. Recently, he was fast enough to move out of way of another horse, who d him in the head. Today, he was fast enough to England's favorite classic, the Derby.

A British-bred, Italian-owned er won the mile-and-a-half at Epsom Downs by three s over the U.S.-bred Nobili the first filly to run in the sh Derby in more than 30 Third and fourth in the of 18 were other U.S.-bred Hume Dancer and Anna's nder. Race favorite Green er was sixth, more than 15 s away from the winner. een Dancer, sired in the d States by former Derby er Nijinsky, was the 13-to-8 e of the bookies, who took in than \$50 million today; he four of five races and his times said that the Derby d be exactly his speed.

## A Nonbetting Man

Ither the sire nor dam of dy showed any speed rance during their running. But industrialist Carlo Vili did not have to worry about 'ances in 1973, so he spent 0 guineas (\$26,000) for the ling, although he calls him a nonbetting man who didn't a penny on Grundy today. he thrill of racing is enough, said the rich Italian who d \$106,485 (\$244,000) for horse's running ability. He share the reward with trainer Walwyn and 23-year-old jockey Pat Eddery, who rode irst Derby winner.

Grundy was put into ing in March for the English ling. During an early-morning out, Grundy was booed, his ing schedule was set back when he returned to the t, he lost his first two starts, was why he went off at odds t to 2 today.

Grundy, a 9-year-old, is from a family of slow ers. Recently, he was fast enough to move out of way of another horse, who d him in the head. Today, he was fast enough to England's favorite classic, the Derby.

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Grundy, ridden by Pat Eddery, leads the pack with Nobiliary second in Derby.

## U.S. Anti-Sex-Bias Rule Seen as Revolutionary

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI)—Government officials and spokesmen for men's sports groups predicted today that the new anti-sex-bias rules for colleges and schools will revolutionize sports in U.S. educational systems.

In requiring equal opportunities for women in sports, the rules are expected to force most of the nation's 18,700 high schools and grade schools to spend more money for women's athletics by providing supplies, equipment facilities and travel allowances comparable to those for men's programs. Women will also receive more athletic scholarships.

A spokesman for the National Collegiate Athletic Association predicted that the rules, which were approved by President Ford, "may well signal the end of intercollegiate athletic programs as we have known them in recent decades."

A representative of a women's group interested in the regulations said that she considered them too weak. She said women's organizations might lobby Congress to change them.

The rules, announced yesterday by Casper Weinberger, secretary of health, education and welfare, require schools to begin women's athletic teams in any sport if there is enough interest in such a team, and if it is offered for men.

Noncontact sports such as tennis and golf, women will be allowed to try out for men's teams when there are not enough women for a separate team. If a school wants to try out for a men's team in contact sports

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## Brewers Win on Wild Pitch

OAKLAND, Calif., June 4 (UPI)—A wild pitch by reliever Jim Todd scored John Briggs with the winning run in the sixth inning last night and Henry Aaron moved into second place on baseball's all-time hit list in a 5-4 victory for the Milwaukee Brewers over Oakland that knocked the world champion as out of first place in the American League West.

After tying the score, 4-4, an inning earlier, Briggs led off the Brewers' sixth with a single. Darrell Porter bounced to Todd, who threw too late to second base trying for a force play. Both runners advanced on an infield out and Briggs scored the winning run when Todd uncorked a wild pitch.

Aaron stroked a first-inning double to give him sole possession of second place on the all-time hit list with 3,881 hits, snapping a tie with Stan Musial. Ty Cobb is the leader with 4,191 hits.

## Tigers 5, Angels 5

At Anaheim, Gary Sutherland's two-run single and a run-scoring single by Ben Oglivie highlighted a five-run sixth-inning outburst as Detroit sent 10 men to the plate to come from behind and beat Oakland, 5-5.

## Yankees 5, Twins 4

At Bloomington, a two-run pinch-hit double by Alex Johnson in the eighth inning gave New York a 5-4 victory over Minnesota.

Johnson, batting for Jim Mason, lined the ball just far down the rightfield line, scoring pinch-runner Larry Murray from third and Craig Nettles from second.

## Royals 5, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Al Cowens, who came into the game hitting 156, singled home two runs to cap a three-run sixth inning and Jim Mayberry hit his seventh home run of the season to pace Kansas City to a 5-2 victory over the Indians.

## Red Sox 4, White Sox 0

At Boston, seldom-used Dick Pole fired a three-hitter and rookie Jim Rice hit a three-run first-inning homer, igniting Boston to a 4-0 victory over Chicago.

## Orioles 6, Rangers 3

At Baltimore, Dave Duncan hit a three-run home run to support the pitching of Mike Torrez as the Orioles shelled Texas, 6-3.

Duncan, batting only 178, maxed a four-run second inning off loser Steve Hargan with his fourth home run of the year. Brooks Robinson, Tommy Davis and Lee May knocked in a run apiece as Torrez, 6-3, posted his first victory since May 14.

## Phillies 12, Padres 1

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt drove in five runs with a pair of homers. Greg Luzinski accounted for four RBIs—also with a pair of homers—and Mike Anderson added a fifth homer to power the Phillies and Jim Lonzor to a 12-1 victory over San Diego.

## Reds 8, Pirates 4

At Pittsburgh, Joe Morgan hit a bases-loaded triple to back the slugging of Gary Molitor and Will McEnaney and give Cincinnati an 8-4 victory over the Pirates.

## Mets 4, Astros 3

At New York, Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer and Bob Apodaca provided sparkling relief work in leading the Mets to a 4-3 victory over Houston.

## Cardinals 4, Braves 2

At St. Louis, Ron Fairly's seventh-inning home run triggered a three-run rally that gave the Cardinals and ex-Brave Ron Reed a 4-2 victory over Atlanta.

## Dodgers 6, Expos 5

At Montreal, Dave Lopes's two-run double in the eighth inning provided the winning runs as Los Angeles' Don Sutton became the National League's first 10-game winner with a 6-5 victory over the Expos.

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Braves' Larvell Blanks is upended by Cardinals' Ted Sizemore as Blanks completes a double play. St. Louis won.

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## More Seeded U.S. Players Fall in U.K. Golf

HOYLAKER, England, June 4

(UPI)—Three seeded Americans made unceremonious exits today as the U.S. contingent of 37 was whittled down to five on the third day of the British Amateur Match-Play Golf Championships here.

Walker Cup ace Gary Koch, Curtis Strange and George Burns III were upset, joining top-seeded U.S. amateur champion Jerry Pate, who was defeated yesterday.

Dick Siderowf, the 1973 winner, is the only U.S. seed left in the competition, and he had to pull back a two-hole halfway deficit to beat Scotland's Finlay Black by two and one for a place in the fourth round.

The 37-year-old stockbroker from Westport, Conn., had an unhappy time on the greens, tripping three times on the 67th, par-73 Royal Liverpool Seaside links. But he held on to gain the edge.

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Pele relaxes after a workout in Santos, Brazil.

Many teams rejected Pele, so De Brito took him to the coastal city of Santos. The rest is history as Pele eventually made four times as much money as the president of his country and led Brazil to three championships in four World Cups, the last one in 1970. The event is held every four years.

But fame and money haven't changed Pele. He has a warm and pleasant smile and is generous with his most valuable possession, himself. He will sign autographs until his arm tires, pose ungrudgingly for pictures and talk as if the interviewer was doing him a favor. This is not his public face, it is the way he behaves in private, too.

Carlos Alberto, one of his teammates on the Brazilian national team, said once: "If I need a soda, Pele gets it for me." During last year's World Cup in West Germany, he spent time with the Texas Longhorns, a young soccer team.

His manner supports what he once said in 1966: "I have always believed that no matter how much fame a man has, he should live a simple life."

His courtship and marriage to the former Rosemarie Cholby were examples of the Pele style. Pele and Rosemarie, who is white, were secretly engaged for six years. He never took her out in public and she never ventured into a stadium to see him play.

Pele and Rosemarie—she likes to be called Rose—were married in 1967. They have two children, Kelly Christina, born in 1967, and Fabson Cholby do Nascimento—"Edinho"—born in 1970.

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## Pele's Soccer Return Is a Question of Love

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT)—It is almost meaningless to call Pele incomparable or peerless or to use any other of the terms that glorify an athlete's ability. The name Pele itself has become an adjective for the superlative.

The New York Cosmos are not simply buying a player to lead them to one or two North American Soccer League championships. The reported \$7 million it will cost the Cosmos will bring a world legend to North America.

Close friends and associates have said that Pele, whose real name is Edson Arantes do Nascimento, is shrewd and rarely changes his mind. His decision to return to soccer after an eight-month retirement caught many by surprise. But the 34-year-old superstar had an explanation for that move when he visited New York last Wednesday and attended a Cosmos home game at Downing Stadium on Randall's Island.

"If I return, it will be because of my love for soccer. I want to help soccer to grow popular in this country and I want to keep making publicity for Brazil."

Pele has been making publicity for Brazil since 1968, when at the age of 17 he led his country to its first World-Cup championship in Sweden. After that, he became Brazil's most important ambassador, with a natural flair for public relations. He has always found some engaging way of associating himself with Brazil, so that athlete and country became one.

Pele in Portuguese doesn't mean anything. All Brazilian players are known by nicknames, some meaningful and others obscure. Pele doesn't know how he got his or what it means.

He is known in Brazil as "Perola Negra" (Black Pearl), in France as "La Tulipe Noire" (The Black Tulip), in Chile as "El Peligro" (The Dangerous One), and in Italy as "Il Re" (The King). But he was not even called Pele when he was born Oct. 23, 1940, into a poor family in a village called Tres Coracoes (Three Hearts). He was the first child of Dondinho and Celeste Nascimento.

Football was the only career I ever thought of," he told a reporter in Frankfurt, West Germany, last June. "I worked as a cobbler's apprentice for a while, but I never really thought I'd stick to it. I wanted to follow my father. I thought he was the greatest soccer player who ever lived. He just never got a chance to prove it."

Pele learned quite a bit from his father, according to Julio Mazzei, Pele's friend and adviser. He was discovered and nurtured by one of his father's friends, Waldemar de Brito, when Pele was 11 years old. He played soccer for Baum around the area where he was born and then was taken to Sao Paulo by de Brito when he was 14.

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